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No. 30,095—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th Oct.
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B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR.	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame	3,230	28th Oct.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

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SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, Tenders for the Supply upto 500 Tons of Best Quality MOU MEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER, at the Rate of 250 Tons Per Month, commencing 1st December next.

Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered "Moulmein."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1893, for the Construction of a Wrought Iron RAILING in front, and Wrought Iron GATES and FENCING in rear, of the New Municipal Office Building.

2. Form of Contract, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th October, 1893.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Digest of English Law Reports, 1865 to 1890, 3 Vols	31	8
Powles and Oakley on Probate, 1892	22	8
Folkard's Slander and Libel, 1891	41	4
Lewin on Trusts, 1891	31	8
Russell on Arbitration and Awards, 1891	22	8
Hayes and Jarman's Forms of Wills, 1893	15	12
Jarman on Wills, 2 Vols., 1893	52	8
Maclachlan's Law of Shipping, 1892	31	8
Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, 1893	24	0
Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, 1893	28	8
Wolstenholme's Forms and Precedents in Conveyancing	13	8
Rules and Orders of the Bombay High Court, by Jamietram and Cama	14	0
Knecht and Rawson on Dyeing, 3 Vols., 1893	33	12
Leggatt's Jute Spinning, 1893	8	8
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SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A HOUSE, situated at the Junction of the 2nd Bhoiwada and Bhuleshwur Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwur Market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 26, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—
Per s. s. "Sindh."
A S-1453—1 case 30 pieces 939 yds. Denmark cloth, 21 inches.
On account and at the risk of Alexandra Schneider—
Per s. s. "Balduino."
A S-1863—1 case gold thread.
s. s. "Braunfels."
A S 110—10 cases each 100 doz. Glycerine soaps.
Per s. s. "Singapore."
A S-1837—1 case 12½ doz. kid gloves.
A S-1900—1 case of 21 pieces rainbow silk.
A S-1898—1 case 8 pieces China silk.
On account and at the risk of Creswell & Co., of Cawnpore—
Per s. s. "Thames."
1 case collars, cuffs, scarves, Oxford cloth, &c.
On account of whom it may concern—
10 cases each 500 rolls of wall papers.
1 case 2 lbs. tins biscuits.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, October 26, 1893.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem.

Applications by letter only, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus, not later than the 30th November, 1893.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 507 OF 1893.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL of Bombay and LUKHMIDAS DWARKADAS, residing at Kalbadevi, and KALIDAS BECHARDAS, residing at Bhuleshwar Road, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, on behalf of themselves and the other Worshippers at the Temple of Mahaluxmee, at Mahaluxmee ....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

BAPUJI CASSINATH DHAKJI and BHAI JIVANJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Palav or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted the above Suit on behalf of themselves and the other Worshippers of the Temple of Mahaluxmee, at Mahaluxmee, praying interalia—

That it may be declared that the piece of land forming part of plot No. 31 on the Plan A annexed to the Plaint, herein situated near the Temple of Mahaluxmee at Mahaluxmee, and which plot is bounded on the South by Mahaluxmee or Warden Road, on the North partly by the property formerly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy but now of Vundrawandas Purshotamdas and partly by other properties, on the East by the Road leading to the said property of Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, and on the West by the properties and Temples of other persons, has been validly dedicated for charitable purposes and for the convenience of the Worshippers at the said Temple, as an open space, not to be built on, for loosening carriages and erecting temporary shops at the time of the Jatra.

That it may be declared that the first Defendant has no power to sell or let the said piece of land to the second Defendant, or to permit or authorise the second Defendant to occupy the said piece of land or to erect any building thereon.

That the said Defendants may be restrained by injunction from erecting or permitting to be erected any shed or other building upon the said piece of land or may be decreed to remove any erection or stones already placed by them or any of them upon the said piece of land, and to quit and deliver up possession of the said piece of land.

That the first Defendant may be removed from his Office of Trustee of the said charitable property and that some fit and proper person may be appointed Trustee in his place.—

Dated this 16th day of October, 1893.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 17th Day of October, 1893.

Messrs. MULJI and RAGHAVJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

OWENS COLLEGE,

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p. m.
Association Football Tournament, Lancashire Fusiliers *vs.* Durham Light Infantry.
Music at the Rovers Football Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club *vs.* 5-45 p.m.
The Victoria Dramatic Company, "Gopichand" Gouldas Tejpal Boarding School, Gowalia Tank, 3 p.m., open to Hindu ladies only, free.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Ehrenfels (s), from Hamburg; and Hajeen (s), Batoum. Yesterday:—Nadir (s), from Calcutta.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday, for Karachi, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Ehrenfels entered the dock on Tuesday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Royal Yacht Club at, and after dinner, on Monday, the 30th October.

Cricket.—The final tie in the Inter-School Cricket Competition will be played off on Friday and Saturday next, between the Elphinstone and the New High Schools, on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground. The game will commence at 10 a.m., and stumps will be drawn at 5 p.m. each day.

A Missing Wife.—Ahmedshah Shabatshah, residing at Fergusson Road, has made a report to the police that his wife, named Ashabee, aged eighteen years, left home, at 1 a.m., on the 23rd instant, and has not since returned. The woman, when last seen, was wearing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 12.

Fire.—On Tuesday noon, a fire broke out in a room, belonging to one Assana Luximon, situated at 8th lane, Cammatteepoora. It was immediately extinguished by the neighbours. It appears that a lighted *biddee* was carelessly thrown into an open box, which contained some clothes, and hence the origin of the fire. The damage was calculated at Rs. 4.

Fall from a Window.—On Tuesday evening a Hindu boy, named Jaithalal Amrootalal, aged eight years, residing on the first floor of a house at Bhuleshwar, while looking out of a window, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell out on to the road below, a distance of about fifteen feet, sustaining a fracture of the right elbow and a cut over the left eye. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

Theft at Coombharwada.—A woman named Luximi, a vegetable-seller, residing at Coombharwada, has made a report to the police that during her absence from home from 20th to 22nd instant, her room was entered, the door having been opened with a duplicate key, and Rs. 70 in cash and currency notes stolen from a box, which had been left open. The complainant left the key in charge of the landlord during her absence from home.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

Grand March	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe.
Valse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Amour	O Stella.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Diana's Hunting Call	Fantasia	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Rovers Football Tournament.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Rovers Football Tournament, Marine Lines, at 4-30, this evening:—

Quick March	Hic Et Ubigue	C. H. Woodville.
Overture	Im Italienischen Style	Schubert.
Quadrille	Fun of The Fair	W. Williams.
Cornet Solo	The Artiste's	Kappey.
Valse	Mia Cara	P. Bucalossi.
Polka	Amorspfeil	Knoblock.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A New Station between Bassein and Virar.—At a meeting of the District Local Board, held last Monday, at Thana, Mr. W. F. Sinclair finally sanctioned the construction of a pucka road between Sopara and Neela, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000. As the new station at Neela will be in close proximity of Nirmal, where the great annual fair is held in *Kartik*, it is hoped the railway company will expedite its erection to enable the thousands of pilgrims going to the fair to avail themselves of the facility thus provided. The station will further throw open a new suburb of Bombay to local traffic.

Sudden Death of a Cook.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Byculla, touching the death of Jeronimo Sequeira, aged seventy years, a cook, in the employ of the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, residing on the school premises. For the last ten years the deceased had been suffering from pain in the chest and difficulty of breathing. He also suffered from epileptic fits and used to drink moderately. At half-past 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, he took his meal with the other cooks, and in about half-an-hour afterwards he lay down in the cook-room and went to sleep. At half-past 5 o'clock on the following morning, another cook named Minguel Fernandes, went to awake him, but he was found dead. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

MURDER AT BABOOLA TANK ROAD.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Hanmanta Dada, aged thirty years, lately a muccadum of *hamals*, employed in the Bombay Flour Mills, met his death. On the morning of the 21st instant the deceased, who resided at Dongree, while going along Hancock Railway Over-bridge, on his way to his work in the Bombay Flour Mills, was met by Rama Ganoo and Mottaba Sackoo, the former being armed with an iron pipe and the latter with a big stone. When the deceased arrived at the southern gate of J. J. Hospital, the two accused set upon him with the weapons with which they were armed and killing him on the spot. Both the accused were yesterday placed before the jury for identification. Inspector Butterfield conducted the inquiry. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon said: On the 21st inst., at 3-30 p.m., I viewed the body of the deceased with the Coroner's jury at the morgue, and immediately afterwards I made an autopsy of the body. There was a bruise on the right temple about one inch long. There was an abrasion behind and above the right ear about one inch long. There was an abrasion on the right side of the forehead about half-an inch long. There was an abrasion over the right parietal bone about one inch long. There was an abrasion over the right cheek-bone about two inches long. There was a bruise on the inside of the right thigh about two inches long and about half-an-inch wide. There were several small bruises on the chest and back On opening the abdomen I found it full of clotted blood and serum, the origin of which I traced to a rupture of the spleen, which was about three times its normal size, it was soft and friable. The liver was abnormally large and fatty, so also was the heart. The stomach was empty. There was no fracture of the skull. From the *post-mortem* appearance I am of opinion that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen. The spleen could have been ruptured by a blow from the iron pipe now shown to me. If the deceased had been lying on the ground face downwards and had been struck by the stone now shown to me it might have ruptured the spleen. There was no bruise on the left side of the abdomen corresponding with the spleen. The act of falling from the upright position on to the ground might have ruptured the spleen as also might a sudden twist of the body.

The two accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day, at the morgue.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
St. Simon and St. Jude.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) with Sermon.
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IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

This case was resumed on Saturday, the 21st instant, before Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Eduljee Mody, Messrs. Gouldas Kahandas Parekh Taleyarkhan, and Lalji Ruttonji appearing for the prosecution, and Lord Colin Campbell and D. M. Karaka, barristers-at-law, for the accused.

Before the case was proceeded with, Lord Colin Campbell drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the accused were not given sufficient food by the jail authorities. The Magistrate said that he would see to it, and the accused would henceforward be properly fed.

Evidence for the prosecution was then gone into, and Mr. Vaz was further examined. In answer to a question by the Court, Mr. Vaz said the police party with me was armed with batons. I was ordered not to allow Hindus and Mahomedans to go to Dehotsarg. If I had a stronger force and if I had been opposed, I would have used the batons. I did not report to my superior officer about the Hindus being in Dehotsarg on the very day, as I had no time to do so; but I reported it the next day to the Superintendent of Police. If those Hindus had been brought before me I would have identified some of them. I recognised one of them from among the dead bodies taken out from the river that very night. I had no order to arrest any Hindus. I went to Dehotsarg of my own accord, before the *taboots* arrived at the junction. I thought that the party was not strong enough, but I did not tell this to the Superintendent, because my duty was to carry out orders. We had often gone on such occasions in small parties.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Pratapraі Sunderjee, Munsif of Patan, being further examined, said one of the stones hit Lallubhai. Mr. Vas then came to the place where Lallubhai and I were standing. The Mahomedans were ordered by us to disperse. Then they passed through and brought the *tajias* and deposited them near the wall of Bhuria Bawa on the bank of the river and went towards the Dehotsarg Road. A fight was going on at the *agashi* of the Bhuria Bawa, after which flames were seen in the rooms of Balajee Mundir, and other places. A bawa was seen running from Dehotsarg towards Mankeshwar temple, he was followed by some Mahomedans. When police sepoys were sent to assist the Bawa the Mahomedans ran away, and the bawa was sent under police escort to the Trivani Dhurumsalla. After a short time fighting with sticks and cries were heard in the Suraj Temple. The *agashi* of Bhuria Bawa temple was searched but no dead bodies were found, only blood was seen there. From the river the dead body of Nagardass was brought out. From the same place the dead body of Vallubhdass was brought out. From the cave on the side of the river a wounded bawa was found. From the Bhimghat *oara* the dead body of Jeyshunker was removed near the Amli-chowk. The dead body of Tricum Soni was found in one of the rooms of Bhuria Bawa's Mundir, which was on fire. The measure-namah of the four dead bodies and one wounded bawa was made by me. While the measure-namah were being taken, a police sepoy, named Abdool Rehman, came and informed us that a doctor who was on his way to Dehotsarg was murdered and thrown into a quarry-hole. Mr. Vaz was then ordered by the Superintendent to investigate the matter, who reported that three dead bodies were found in a quarry-hole. The Munsif's peon then informed us that he accompanied the doctor and that the doctor was murdered and he was beaten by the Mahomedans and taken back to the same place. This, he said, happened some two or three hours before he came. Six or seven Brahmins then raised the two dead bodies, and the dead bodies of Nagurdass and Tricum Soni were placed in one cart, and the wounded bawa was made to sit in another cart, and were carried to the Patan Dhurumsalla. We then came to the quarry-hole, near Suraj temple, from which three dead bodies were taken out. The first was the dead body of Dr. Manordass, the second of jailor Nursing, and the third was that of Hari Valjee. These three bodies were also taken to the Patan Dhurumsalla. On the 26th July under instructions from the Police Superintendent I went to the dhurumsalla at 7 a. m. Three dead bodies were brought from Dehotsarg, the first was of Kursondass Bawa, the second of Balaramdass, and the third of Pramanand. The punchayet-namah of seven dead bodies were then taken. All the four punchayet-namahs of seven dead bodies were taken by me on the 25th July. (1) Tricum Soni had two wounds on the skull, and the left foot was burnt; (2) Nagurdass had a wound on his forehead, another wound on the left ear, and a third wound on the back of the head; (3) Vallubhjee's skull was fractured and the brain had protruded; (4) Jeyshunker had received four wounds one on the left ear, another on the chin, a third on the forehead, and a fourth on the back of the neck. We took three more punchayet-namahs on the 26th, at 11 o'clock. On the 31st July I instituted inquiries, under the directions of the Chief Judge and the Superintendent of Police, and I made memorandum of what I saw. Two *punch* had accompanied me. The memorandum is signed by the two *punch* and myself. The contents of the same are true. I forwarded the same to the Police Foujdar of Patan. Lord Collin Campbell objecting the document was not put in. Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Kripashunker Prabhashunker, Poulice Foujdar in Patan, said: On the 23rd July the Police Superintendent came to Patan and asked me to go with him to Mankeshwar in order to fix the spot for the Mahomedans to immerse the *tajias*. He had a map with him, made by the Commission which fixed the spot where the *tajias* were to be immersed. The map now shown to me is similar to that. I received orders from the Police Superintendent on the 24th July, and I measured the height of the gates. It was 17 feet 8 inches, the last gate being 16 feet 8 inches. I was then ordered to measure the length of the *tajias* with Mr. Vaz. Valandmia said that the *tajias* were not ready, and could not be measured. Then I again went and measured the height. It was 24 feet high. The Superintendent of Police then ordered four boards to be put up at different places in order to guide the Mahomedans the way they ought to take their *tajias* through. Police parties were stationed at different places. I had instructions to remain in town. The Mahomedans began to move out with their *tajias* by two o'clock. The *tajias* came to Verawal gate at 4-45 p.m. Here the *tajias* stopped near this gate; a dispute took place as to how the *tajias* were to be passed. Valandmia said either break the gate or dig the road. The *tajias* were passed by digging the road. All the police officers then went to the junctions where the two roads meet, and there we told Kazi Azummia not to go by the Dehotsarg Road, and gave the Kazi some notice whereupon he became angry and went away. The *tajias* then passed to the Dehotsarg, whereupon the Superintendent ordered Mr. Vaz to go there. Those persons who went by the Dehotsarg Road and whom I know are: Valandmia, Habib Tar, Ismail Jooma, Mirajee Patel, and Noor Punja. (The witness also identified certain persons who gave their names as Jeeva Ahmed, Ismail Abba, Ahmed Thobad, Amdoo Abba, Alli Shaika, and Chand Lal.) I accompanied the police officers to Khalijal. I saw Mahomedans breaking the wall, and some were cutting trees and some were throwing stones towards the *agashi* of Bhuria Bawa. Two or four bawas were seen on the gallery or *agashi*. I saw some Mahomedans trying to climb up the *agashi*, and on the *agashi* the Mahomedans and Hindus began to fight. I can identify some of those who were breaking the wall and who gave their names as Aboo Hajam and Rahim Jeevun. The witness also identified persons who gave their names as Ismail Jooma, Habib Tar, and Amdoo Abba as going up the *agashi*. I saw Ismail Jooma striking the Hindus. He was striking the Hindus on the *agashi*. The other Mahomedans who were on the *agashi* were striking the Hindus. When I heard afterwards the Superintendent was struck I went out from the compound. A few Mahomedans pulled down the wall of the south side and came out. Kazi Azammia was with us as far as the wada, from where he went to Bhuria Bawa's temple. The Police Superintendent told the Munsif that we ought to send for the doctor. The karkoon was sent to call the doctor. In the meantime a bawa who was passing by the river side was followed by six or seven Mahomedans. The bawa was called who gave his name as Buldeodass. We sent several police sepoys, whereupon the Mahomedans ran away, and the bawa was then sent to Kiwani Dhurumsalla, near the pipul tree, at Deotsarg. Flames were seen, first at one place, and after twenty minutes at two or three other places. The Vahiwatdar sent his peon, Sherifmia, to advise them to disperse, he returned and said they were offering their prayers, after which they promised to disperse. In the Bhuria Bawa's temple we saw flames and near it a body was burning. At the oomra tree we saw books, clothes, &c., burning. We then went further to the Krishna Maharaj Mundir, and we saw inside all the furniture displaced, stones lying on the floor, and moortes thrown here and there. Opposite the Krishna Narayen Mundir we saw a pool of blood. It was fresh blood. When we went to the wada we saw two pools of blood covering an area of about two hands. The blood appeared to be fresh. The Hanuman's moortee was broken and the head displaced. In the corner there is a Mahadev image which was also broken. We then came to the Amli-chowk where a bawa appeared with a naked sword, he was a punjari of Bhuria Bawa. He said to Lalloobhoy that the sword he had with him saved his life. I went to the Bhuria Bawa's temple, and on the *agashi* I saw blood marks. I also found a hatchet which bore blood marks.

Lord Colin Campbell remarked that the hatchet might have in all probability been used by a bawa on the head of a Mahomedan.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Madhowjee Morarjee, Hospital Assistant in charge of Patan Dispensary, said: I took charge from the compounder as Jugjeewundass had come to Junagadh. I dont know Rahi Vijanand. I know Ambashunker Ruttonjee, he was under my treatment from 21st August to 5th September, 1883. He was not able to do his work. He had wounds on his head in the course of being healed up. I know Pranshunker Jeyshunker, he was an in-door patient. He was under my treatment from 26th August to 17th of September. He was not able to do his work. He had a wound on the right ear. I also treated Bawa Baldeodass from 26th to 31st August.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved, and the court adjourned.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of above company was held at the office of the Company, Mint Road, Fort, at 3-30 p.m., yesterday, Mr. Assur Virji presiding.

The following report from the directors was adopted and passed:—"Your directors beg to submit their third report together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September 1893. Owing to a small cotton crop during the past season your company has pressed only 6,058 bales against 10,512 bales pressed in the year 1891-92. The ginning factory also could not be worked throughout the whole of the season on account of the late arrival of the engines. Taking into consideration the above circumstances the profit of Rs. 4,252-8-1 including the balance brought forward from last year's account as will be seen from the statement of accounts will be considered satisfactory. From the above amount your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 20 per share absorbing Rs. 4,000 and the balance of Rs. 252-8-1 to be carried to next year's account. Besides the net earnings above referred to, your company has realized a further profit of Rs. 1,000 on the sale of 50 shares at a permium of Rs. 20 per share which your directors have carried to the credit of depreciation fund account. Your press and ginning factories have been insured for Rs. 80,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the company's articles of association Mr. Bazonji Pallonji retires by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election. You will be requested to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration."

Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend and appointing directors and auditors for the ensuing year, as recommended in the above report.

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

General Morton, commanding the Agra District, has been granted ten days' leave.

Surgeon-Major H. J. Peard, A.M.S., attached to the Fort Station Hospital, Allahabad, is posted to the Dinapore Station Hospital for duty.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. B. Martin, A.M.S., having on the 17th October reported his arrival from England, is taken on the strength of the Allahabad District, and posted to the Station Hospital, Benares, for duty.

The Secretary of State has intimated that position finding instruments for Bombay will not be sent out until the position finding scheme has been settled, and a demand for the instruments received from the Government of India.

A practice has been creeping in on the Bombay side of officers in executive positions going on leave taking Aden *en route* for inspection duty then, that station forming a part of the Bombay Presidency, and putting Government to the expense of passage. A typical case having been submitted to the Government of India for orders, it has been decided that the leave must be held to begin from the date of quitting appointment in India, as the rules are against an officer who is serving in India, and whose headquarters are in this country, availing himself of leave and furlough from Aden, even though he may have proceeded there on duty.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·012	Calm	1	90·1	65·1	46	...	25·99	−0·22
Agra	30·040	S W	3	89·1	63·6	54	...	22·90	−5·53
Cawnpore	30·065	W	2	87·0	60·0	95	...	52·14	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·055	S W	2	88·4	61·7	55	...	33·09	−4·23
Jacobabad	29·961	Calm	2	96·5	64·9	42	...	1·53	−1·36
Karachi	30·020	N E	12	85·0	68·9	88	...	7·26	+0·95
Jeypore	30·046	Calm	2	93·1	59·0	48	...	25·52	−0·81
Ajmere	30·077	N W	2	89·4	57·2	61	...	27·97	+6.98
Deesa	30·059	N	6	95·3	61·8	49	...	47·51	+22·53
Ahmedabad	30·021	S E	3	95·2	67·6	56	...	41·28	...
Bhuj	30·035	W N W	6	93·5	66·4	45	...	11·83	−4·35
Rajkot	30·048	N E	4	93·4	63·9	59	...	22·30	−7·25
Veraval	30·018	N	4	94·1	67·8	54	...	11·75	...
Neemuch	30·072	Calm	5	88·8	56·8	44	...	39·27	+8·65
Indore	30·062	Calm	1	86·7	55·1	64	...	34·35	+0·20
Saugor	30·075	Calm	1	86·4	58·2	71	...	61·50	+20·56
Jubbulpore	30·088	S E	1	83·0	59·7	82	...	73·27	+18·41
Hoshangabad	30·068	E	...	87·3	59·7	69	...	38·33	−17·62
Khandwa	30·073	Calm	3	89·7	56·2	61	...	23·19	−8·51
Raipur	30·041	Calm	...	85·9	67·1	67	...	47·67	−2·47
Nagpur	30·057	N N W	4	85·9	62·5	59	...	47·05	+0·42
Amraoti	30·059	N	3	87·6	60·8	53	...	29·20	−4·48
Akola	30·075	N	4	88·5	57·0	69	...	23·32	−11·05
Surat	30·007	E	L	93·2	63·0	62	...	44·71	+1·92
Malegaon	30·093	Calm	2	89·9	56·4	57	...	13·45	−11·40
Bombay	30·024	E	8	89·0	71·8	75	...	59·15	−17·14
Poona	30·073	E	9	88·0	57·4	48	...	23·82	+0·05
Aurangabad	30·063	Calm	3	88·8	58·7	42	...	20·15	...
Sholapur	30·050	E	5	86·2	62·1	51	...	24·79	−6·43
Ratnagiri	29·985	E S E	4	92·4	66·9	54	...	87·18	−20·33
Belgaum	30·008	E S E	L	82·3	64·8	70	...	37·19	−3·58
Goa	30·011	S S E	5	87·1	72·4	91	...	85·59	...
Karwar	29·997	N E	1	87·3	72·1	90	...	99·66	−20·98
Mangalore	30·005	S E	2	85·3	73·9	82	0·18	97·97	−14·19
Calicut	30·006	S S W	6	84·8	74·5	81	0·01	85·06	−7·51
Cochin	30·024	W S W	M	86·8	75·6	84	0·07	57·50	−30·41
Bangalore	30·017	E S E	5	80·2	63·9	88	0·01	28·68	+3·65
Secunderabad	30·059	N E	4	83·7	62·9	67	..	43·30	+16·49
Masuliptm.	30·010	N	5	86·1	72·0	94	1·48	31·44	+5·74
Bellary	30·026	E	3	88·5	68·9	76	..	19·95	+6·70
Cuddapah	30·020	S E	...	90·0	72·7	78	0·13	31·98	+9·69
Madras	29·998	N		89·2	76·6	87	0·30	16·30	−7·84
Coimbatore	30·060	E	1	82·9	69·3	88	0·06	6·29	−3·60
Trichinopoly	30·009	Calm	1	91·5	74·4	75	..	18·13	+2·54
Negapatam	30·006	N	5	90·0	73·7	85	1·75	17·80	−0·36
Colombo	30·010	S W	6	85·0	75·5	76	..	20·81	−11·43

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds exhibit a cyclonic circulation on the Malabar Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Goa and Bombay. The maximum temperature is 5° above the normal at Negapatam and the minimum from 5° to 7° in defect in Central India and at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Jacobabad and the lowest 55° at Indore. Humidity has increased in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar, and the skies are more or less clouded to the south of Latitude 18°. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·75") and Masulipatam (1·48") and light to moderate showers at Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore. The isobars indicate two extremely small areas of low pressure, one at and in the neighbourhood of Madras and the other on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore. These, taken in conjunction with the cyclonic circulation of the winds on the Malabar Coast and the increase of cloud and humidity, indicate that the meteorological conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and at or in the neighbourhood of Karwar, Goa, and Belgaum. The weather on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards will be more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE SIKHS AND DHULIP SINGH.

The reply sent by the Sikh community of Gujranwalla to Dhulip Singh, with reference to his manifesto to the people of India, and particularly of the Punjab, to which we referred the other day in our editorial columns, was dated the 20th September, 1889, and published in vernacular in the form of a pamphlet. The following is its translation:—

"We have carefully read the letter which you sent from Geneva on the 20th June last, and which was subsequently published in almost all the newspapers in India. We found from its purport that you intended the letter should receive special attention from the people of the Khalsa religion in the Punjab. After having gone minutely through every detail of the letter we now respectfully beg to represent that authority, whether individual, legal, or independent, is always judged from the extent of comfort and security it offers to the subjects. That is to say, the virtue of authority is generally and wisely reckoned from the manner it affects the unity and comfort of the people. By unity we mean the state of being in concord obtained by good breeding and education, and by comfort we mean the safety of public life and property. Now please hear the following reply to your letter:—

"We, the whole of the Khalsa *Dharm* and particularly Sikhs, inhabitants of Gujranwalla, with whom you, by birth, claim to have special connection—having compared your and your ancestor's rule with the present rule of the British Government,—have been compelled to view your letter with the utmost disgust, hatred and contempt. We do not in the least respect your letter, nor do we sympathise with you in any way. It is evident from your letter that you have, owing to your own misconduct, become displeased with our benign Government, but your displeasure cannot possibly cause a gloom of sorrow to prevail upon the people of the *Khalsa*.

"We are the ture friends of their English Government. We are perfectly convinced of their kindness, justice, peacefulness, generosity and integrity. We do not say this from an inclination to flatter the British Government, but with truthfulness and honesty. Now you may judge from these expressions as to how far your claims, which have been the subject of universal ridicule, are superfluous.

"You should first look to your condition as a sovereign, and recall the past incidents of your and your ancester's rule, and then judge how far the subjects were happy in the days when Punjab was entangled in difficulties, when every person had put forward his claim to royalty, the seat of war was hot with operations, the thought of education had vanished from the minds of the people, so much so that the very mention of education before an ignorant Sikh had become an offence; and when religious partialities, pride and selfishness prevailed throughout the territory, and misconduct of every description had become the order of the day. This was called the *Panth Raj* or, in other words, Sikha Shai, by which the subjects had suffered excessively. The Government had the right to forcibly take possession of the property of its subjects. The standing crop in the field used to be cut down for the use of the officials, for which the cultivators received no recompense. If the owner said a word against it, his head would be severed from his body. For a poor person to become rich was a serious offence. So soon as it was proved, his house would be broken open, and his property carried away by the officials. The labourers were still worse off; the unfortunate people used to be carried away from the streets, and made to work without payment. The lowest official of the administration had a right to inflict the extreme penalty of the law on whomsoever he wished to be revenged. Thieves on the slightest suspicion were burned to death. Attempts used to be made to violate the chastity of women. Mahomedan mosques used to be pulled down and converted into *Dharmasalas*. One march of a regiment through the country produced worse results than even the train of 1,000 Afghan brigands. Wherever the army was led the crop was trodden or cut down, and the horses fed upon them. A cultivator had no right to object to it. Travellers used to be plundered and killed during the day. It was not safe to travel in any part of the country. A common court peon, if he felt so disposed, could subject any respectable person to extreme degradation, with no one to prevent him from doing so. In short, it was in vain for people to look for justice during your ancestors, reign. When the Mahomdans came into the country there was an adage in vogue, which meant, "whatever you eat is yours, while the rest belongs to Ahmed Shah." The same adage was truly and equally applicable to the *Sikha Shai* rule. Might was right throughout the land. If a person could wield his *lathi* better than his opponent, the latter's buffalo belonged to him, for he could take it with impunity by dint of force and the *lathi*. With the exception of the royalty and the officials no others were permitted to celebrate an auspicious event with eclat; nor could they build a house for the public benefit.

"As for the generosity of the throne, this was reserved only for a particular class of people, *viz.*, Brahmins and flatterers. These people received jagirs, rewards, &c., while we, the Sikhs, were entirely excluded from these and other good gifts of the Government.

"The high administrative appointments of the country were also given to these people, while the Sikhs had little or no share in the administration. Jemadar Khushal Singh, Raja Teja Singh, Misar Beli Ram, Misar Dewan Chand, Raja Dina Nath, Pundit Jalloo, &c., were all Brahmins; Raja Gullab Singh, Raja Dhian Singh, Raja Suchet Singh and Raja Hira Singh were Jamwals; while Dewan Swan Mul, Akhalgarh, Dewan Kirpa Ram, and Bunjhea Ram were Khatris. We established the Khalsa Government by the dint of our sword, and yet we do not know why no arrangements were made for our improvement. We were kept ignorant and illiterate. Our brave Sirdar Hari Singh Nalwa was allowed to fall a victim to the displeasure of the Jamwals, and no opportunity was afforded us to avenge ourselves on the perpetrators. We say for a fact that had it not been for Sirdar Hari Singh Nalwa, the territory of Sind under the Afghans would never have been brought under the Sikh Government. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign afforded us no pleasure or comfort, for the reasons that his rule was founded on most unjust and fanatical grounds. Even in the eyes of the people of the higher classes his reign did not appear a good one. The treatment which the Nawab of Bhawalpore, the Nawab of Mangra and the Maharaja of Patiala received in return for their kindness is perhaps too well known. The result was that the people of the Sutlej openly declared their severence from the Sikh rule, and applied to be brought under the British protection. The States in the Kohistan territory were treated most shamefully. On one occasion it was decided to make an attack upon Kashmir. The army was drawn up on the banks of the river Chenab, but as many days passed the Kohistani Chiefs thought that, perhaps, the king had abandoned the idea of fighting, and therefore turned back to their territory. On hearing this, the Maharaja became exceedingly annoyed, and imposed fine on every one of these for having left the grounds without orders to that effect. Among these was the Raja of Mundi, who was also fined, though he was not asked to take any part in the fight. When he remonstrated, he was told that the fine was imposed simply with the view of setting an example to others; beside this it was quite evident that had he been called he would also have turned back like the others. This was an excellent mode of dispensing justice to fine even those who did not commit themselves simply because it was necessary to punish them in order to set an example to others.

"The incidents which occurred after the death of Maharaja Kharak Singh had shown ample signs of their imminence during his life-time. Immediately after his demise there occurred the deaths of Prince Nehal Singh and Nodhan Singh, who fell from the roof of the house and died, while Maharaja Sher Singh was shot dead. Hence the fall of the Sikh empire. Then followed the assassination of Raja Hira Singh, Raja Jawahir Singh, Pandit Jallo, &c., the plundering of the treasury, the feuds, and latterly the sending of the troops on to the British; your nominal installation to the throne, the ruin of the Khalsa, Raja Ghullab Singh taking Kashmir, &c., &c., &c., were incidents which proved that death was better than pain.

"Now, however, the Almighty has heard the supplication of His poor subjects, that is to say, the authority of the Khalsa has vanished from the face of the earth, and has, through His mercy, put us under the benign rule of the British Government, which has diffused a new life into their subjects and has refreshed the dry stumps of our humanity.

"Now we relate the blessings which we enjoy under the British rule. After the fall of the Sikh empire, the management of the country was entrusted to a Board.

"Then it came under the Judicial Commissioner. In the year 1857, however, a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to manage the country, which has since been divided into Districts. A Deputy Commissioner together with other judicial and revenue officials have been posted to each, and Commissioners over several districts. A Police department has been organized for the protection of public life and property. An army has been formed for the defence of the country, and forces are located in cantonments established at suitable places in the Province. Laws have been made, giving every regard to the different religious persuasions of the people, so that the subjects may experience no discomfort thereby. If a litigant happens to be dissatisfied with the decision of the lower court, he is allowed the privilege of appealing to the higher court. Pleaders can be engaged to conduct cases in the interests of their clients. Every community under the British rule has the freedom of celebrating their religious feelings of other communities. Every religious institution is held sacred, and is viewed with respect. Our religious books are read everywhere with impunity. Every Sikh is privileged to call loudly in praise of his Guru. There are Singh Sabhas and Khalsa Dewans established in several parts of the country, and religious holidays are observed throughout the land. Schools have been opened to educate the ignorant masses, and cultivators are taught to read and write Gurmukhi. Colleges have been opened where people could acquire higher education, and several of our community have passed high examinations, and hold high offices in the country. Besides elementary education we also receive professional training in medicine, surgery, teaching, engineering, law, forest &c.

"Merchandise and commerce have made great strides under the British Rule. Roads and pathways have been opened throughout the country which lead even to the smallest village in the province, while broad metalled roads lead to all principle towns where merchandise on carriages, bullocks, mules, &c., can be conveniently carried from one place to another without hindrance of any kind; while Police *chowkis* are established at intervals on roads for the protection of travellers and their property. There are Post and Telegraph offices erected in each city from where letters to any part of the country can be sent for two pice, and messages by telegraph almost immediately at a small cost. The agricultural improvements are simply wonderful. The places where nothing except jungle stood for miles are now ploughed and used for agricultural purposes. The taxes levied from us are reasonable, and very moderate, and the money realised is spent exclusively on works of improvement. In short, the blessings of the British rule are so numerous that they are simply indescribable.

"If you are able to use your intellect in matters like these you will find how great a blessing it is to be under the British rule, and how exceedingly bad it is to revolt against such a generous, kind and just government. You say that you will come and release us from the despotic rule of the British and will stop cow-slaughter in the land. You have even tried to incite the Native States by given them an instance of the newly adopted management of the Kashmir State, and telling others that the British are likely to treat them in the same way. You call upon us to give two annas a head per month, and also promise to repay the sum. Now listen: when distress befalls a man he always thinks of doing mischief. When death stares a snake in the face he sits in the way of people, likewise the ant gets feathers. The family of Sandha Navalia who worked mischief with your family in days gone by, and who were the chief cause of the fall of the Sikh empire, could not see you in peace even where you were. A member of the same family is your counsellor, who went to you in the first instance and filled your head with stupid ideas which you have ever since strived to carry out. You did not use your own discretion, but wished to leave yourself in the hands of deceptive people, and forthwith made up your mind to leave Europe for India. You came into Aden and became a Sikh. Then you went back and latterly absconded from your home. Now you are spending your life in vagrancy. As Satan always finds mischief for idle hands to do, so your brain is working mischief with yourself. You have shamefully misconstrued the conduct of the British Government, and deliberatly fallen into a grave error. Any person that has even the slightest grain of common sense will never have the audacity to sympathise with you.

"Maharaja Sahib, the British Government is so respectful and just that there is hardly another Government on earth to equal them. The British always help and support those who are loyal to them. In 1857 we remained staunch to them, went with them to Malta, Egypt, Kabul and Burma, and gave ample proof of our bravery and loyalty. In return for these we received promotions, medals, rewards, titles, lands and pensions. We have from the beginning renounced deception, and therefore you need not expect us to side with you by revolting against the British. Now listen:—

"The taxes imposed on us are resonable, and not one of them is pressing and unjust. The money is spent for our own benefit and it is certainly imperative upon us to help the Government, because nothing can be done without money, and we cannot possibly expect the British to get money from England to spend it upon us here. If the expenditure of the Kabul and Burma wars has fallen upon India, it has been most justly so, because these countries tend to strengthen our frontier and the money spent on them was for our protection. Now kindly tell us what right have you to levy a tax of two annas per head before coming into the country? You cannot except to receive a pie from us. We do not complain of the tax and it is simply idle for you to extend your uncalled for simpathy thisside. You say that you will stop cow-slaughter. This, no doubt, may prejudice the mind of an idiot, but if the subject was properly considered it would convince you that such a step would produce bad results in the end.

"No native chief cares about you and your letters. They all know that it is a great sin to kick against peace and comfort, and they also know how it is to fight against the Government. Besides these how very ungrateful it would be on their part to repay the kindness of the British with conduct such as you suggest. There are Political Agents attached to each Native State, who sometimes act indifferently, but are seriously reprimanded on this account. You have apparently miscalculated tha position of the Native Chiefs in India. You are not at all held in such estimation by them as you believe yourself to be. If you come to India once you will find the country and its people just the reverse to what you think. So long as you are far away you may coin words according to your liking and pride yourself in them, but you will be surely disappointed and will be surely put to shame if you ever attempt to come here. We tell you with a sincere heart that we are loyal to the British, and will fight against you and your colleagues and will strive to give every proof of our loyalty to the British. We have not yet forgotten your hard and fast rule. The history of the Sikh empire is open to every one to read and compare with the present rule of the British.

"You have, of your own accord, kicked against the comforts so graciously offered you by the British, and the same comforts are still reserved for you notwithstanding your misconduct. We would, therefore, advise you to relinquish all these mad thoughts and ideas and go back to London, and ask for forgiveness. It would be nothing surprising if the benign British Government should again take you into confidence and look over all your faults.

"If you do not care to do this, then kindly do not try to disgrace us also by sending us letters full of nonsense. We again advise you to follow a sensible course, and ask the British for forgiveness—else you may please yourself."

Sir Augustus Harris contributes to the October number of "The New Review" some further notes and reminiscences of opera in England, among which is an amusing description of an extraordinary procession got up in the London streets in honour of Madame Adeline Patti. It was on the last night of a series of twelve performances at Covent Garden organized by Col. Mapleson, and the prima donna being about to depart for America invited Sir Augustus and other friends to a supper after the performance at the Midland Hotel. This was the enterprising manager's opportunity. As the carriages left the theatre a brass band which was in readiness suddenly struck up, and simultaneously coloured limelights flashed from a cart which had joined the procession. To the astonishment of Madame Patti and guests, rockets, Catherine wheels, and coloured fires were then let off from other carts at different points of the route, and so in the first hour of Sunday morning the quiet Bloomsbury was invaded by strange sounds and sights, which caused crowds to gather and windows to be thrown open far and wide by the wondering inhabitants. Thus the unexpected triumphal march continued, and for half-an-hour afterwards fireworks were exploding in the court-yard of the hotel at St. Pancras Station. "So," says Sir Augustus Harris, "this goddess of song was literally dragged through the mire; the object being to create a sensation which should advertise her advent in America."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

To cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Rednses, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and buautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Aska, 130 tons, Captain C S Seddon, cleared yesterday for Tuticom and Colombo, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The s s Akbar, 1,443 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, cleared yesterday for Jedda, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (3rd October), via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Hansa Line s. s. Ehrenfels, 1,522 tons, Captain Wilkins, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night, from Hamburg, (17th September), via Antwerp with a general cargo. The vessel is consignee to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The Bedouin S. M. Co's s. s. Hajeen, 1,785 tons, Captain J J Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night, from Batoum, (29th September), with 98,488 cases Kerosine oil and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—October 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naderi	1168	MacAlister	Red Sea	28-10	B&PSNCo
E	City of Edinburgh	2201	Frame	Liverpool	28-10	Sir C Forbes
F	Java	920	F W Frohawk	Zanzibar	27-10	M Mackenzie
G	Akbar	1142	Baldwin	Aden, &c.	26-10	H C Joosab
P	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	3-11	Glade&Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

	Ponani	512	Ahmed	Mangalore	27-10	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	2-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2334	Nicolech	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Ehrenfels s	Wilkins	Hamburg, Sept 17.
	Hajeen s	Goldsworthy	Batoum, Sept 29.
25	Nadir s	Budd	Calcutta, Oct 3.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Aska, Seddon, for Colombo, &c.
" Akbar, Baldwin, for Jedda via Karachi.

The steamer Karagola entered for loading yesterday, for Karachi, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 25.

From Glasgow.
Scindia s—20 cases whisky, Morinas and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—37 cases portwine and sherry wine, Turner Morrison and Co; 106 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Liverpool.
City of Edinburgh s—200 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy
Clan Alpine s—1 case cutlery, A Mahomed.
City of Dundee s—2 cases stationery, M Vithaldas.
Eden Hall s—7 cases medicine, Pestonjee Rustomjee.

From London.
Peninsular s—16 cases provision, A H G Hoosen; 21 packages biscuits, A Essoofally.

From Rotterdam.
Peninsular s—25 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.
Canton s—1 qr cask brandy, C Sorabjee.
Banda s—4 cases sherrywine, Jamsetee Nowrojee.
Eheinfels s—1 puncheon rectified spirit, Lidbetter and Co.

From Trieste.
Imperatrix s—12 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers; 15 bales printing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Maria s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 25.

For Liverpool.
City of Edinburgh s—900 cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull; 935 cwts myrabollams, Naron Jetha; 650 cwts myrabolams David Sassoon and Co; 160 bales wool M Cassombhey and Co; 230 cwts coiryarn, M Mooljee; 650 cwts groundnuts, and 750 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co.
Eden Hall s—80 cwts coiryarn, L Maneckchand; 9,000 cwts wheat, Sapday and Co; 90 cwts coiryarn, L Nursee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton twist, G Dwarkadas; 140 cwts coryarn, K Mowjee.

For Hamburg.
Clan Gordon s—563 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,196 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co.

For Antwerp.
Bombay s—4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and OKell.

For Marseilles.
Ataka s—445 cwts groundnuts, and 160 cwts gingellyseed, Hajee S H Cassum; 15,540 cwts mowraseed, 5,400 cwts castorseed, and 8,036 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.
Eden Hall s—5,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.
Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co, 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.
Rosetta s—635 twist, David Sassoon and Co; 475 bales twist, R Hurnundrai; 200 bales twist, P F Talati; 40 bales twist, the Swadeshi Mills Co; 175 bales twist, M Pestonjee; 40 chests opium, the Bombay and Persia S N Co.

For Shanghai.
Rosetta s—25 bales twist, K Hurnundrai; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.
Roselta s—1,000 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 100 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

For Calcutta.
Nuddia s—400 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 25.

Keeshan, Capt and Qr Mr, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Tweddul, Lt. Bengal, 4th Infty, on furlough, from Fyzabad.
Bowell, Lieut, Bengal, 9th Infty, on furlough, from Lucknow
West, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Meerut.
Riley, Lt-Col, Bengal, late 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES—October 25.

Dixon, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Quetta.
Campbell, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Mean Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th October.

Extract from District and Garrison Orders:—No 567. Drill and Instruction (Revolver Club.)—The next meeting of the Bombay Revolver Club will be held on the Sands, near Church Gate Street Station, on Saturday, the 28th instant. Shooting will commence at 3-45 p.m. punctually. The programme of Competitions will appear in the local papers.

By Order,
(Sd.) T W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPT. A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.
Friday, 27th instant, 6-30 a.m—10 inch R. M. L. gun drill.
Friday, 27th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.
Friday, 27th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R. M. L. gun drill.

2. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 4th proximo is granted to gunner J Hodkinson.
3. The following gentlemen have joined the Corps as Honorary Members:—Messrs. W Massey and J G Ashdown.
4. The programme of matches to be fired at the forthcoming central meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at the Fort Head-Quarters.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th inst., and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company:—No. 365 Gunner C J Ashdown.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 14, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,719	40,442	...	5,723	13,572	...
Goods	38,729	43,930	..	5,201	..	14,101
Other earnings	3,296	5,891	..	2,595	...	8,105
Weekly total.	76,744	90,263	..	13,519	...	..
Aggregate ..	10,27,655	10,36,289	...	...	..	8,631

Mr. Flynt, one of the contributors to "The Century" magazine, has been making a careful study of the German tramp, whom he describes as a fairly intelligent fellow of not more than average tramp education, more stupid and less vicious than his American brother, and with the traits of his nationality well stamped upon him. He is cautious, suspicious to a degree, ungenerous, but fairly just and square-dealing in the company of his fellows. He has generally served his three years in the army, but will dodge the recruiting officer by skipping his country whenever possible, if he has not. Notwithstanding this pervasive lack of patriotism, he has his own dangers for the country. In the February riots in Berlin (1891) he was out in force, not for labour rights as against capital, but leading his shoulder to the wheel which he fondly hoped might turn in the direction of a general overthrow of the existing social state and order.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—The property of W. T. Morison, C. S., Broach. A single-pole TENT, Jabalpur 1892, 15' by 15', with 2½' bhoots, making interior of 15' by 20', with bathroom attached, carpets, &c., complete. Price Rs. 650. Apply to E. H. E. LEGATT, Broach.

ON VIEW.—Mr. H. N. Vakeel's Bona Fide Sale of Valuable Furniture by Roberts, plated, glass and crockery ware, E. B. Brougham, Chesnut Waler, &c., at the old Resident Surgeon's Bungalow, E. G. Hospital, Fort.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

BEST DANISH BUTTER.—Our own Selection. Just received, per S. S. "Peninsular." Per Tin Re 1-4. Money returned it not approved. Have a Trial.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Superb and comfortable, situated in the centre of the most fashionable part of the Hill. Food far above the average. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of ndia our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, Situated on the South Side of the Fergusson Road, Parel, opposite the Star of India Mills. For Rent apply to the MANAGER, Star of India Mills, Parel.

TO LET.—The TOP FLOOR, and a Set of Rooms on the Ground Floor, of a Bungalow, known as Victoria Building, Situated at Fergusson Road, Parel, opposite the Lukhmidass Mills. For Rent apply to the MANAGER, Star of India Mills, Parel.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas; Shaving, 4 annas; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he will arrive in Bombay about the middle of October, in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among the lot are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses. Also a few Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

THE DEMAND
FOR
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

A FURTHER decline of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 97 7/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1/4 per cent., to 1 7/8; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1/8 to 2 5/8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d. to 34d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 3/8 per cent. lower, at £65 7/8. In New York the last previous quotation of 73¼ was repeated for Silver; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·84 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 98¼; Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·18.

Linseed was quoted in London at 42s. 6d. per 416lbs., cif, shipment to Dunkirk, this and-or next month. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, and Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed were quoted, respectively, at 39s. 3d. and 36s. per 416lbs., cif., shipment to Dunkirk in April-May.

Another drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; and in East Indians, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomra descriptions were lower to the same extent; but "Fair" Brown Egyptians were unchanged; as also were American Arrivals in all positions. The day's Imports were 1,100 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 15 points higher, at 8·26 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 68,000 bales; and the figures for this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	68,000	57,000	76,000
Three days' do.	191,000	149,000	203,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,302,000	1,264,000	1,976,000

Here, Cotton remains dull in tone, with very little doing either for export or local consumption; but prices show no further decline to-day. Shippers have bought 100 each, of Morvi, at Rs. 186; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken 400 bales, consisting of 200 Sheagaum, at Rs. 188¼; and 100 each of Bombay Ginned, at Rs. 184; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 164 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been dull markets, and only a small export business has been done again to-day in either; but prices in both remain on the previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1038	bales.
Wheat	5,329	cwts.
Linseed	3,720	„
Gingelly	3,163	„
Poppyseed	508	„
Groundnuts	1,457	„
Casterseed	1,840	„
Rice	2,758	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh business has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, this rate having been quoted to the end of March; 1s. 3 1-8d. for May; and 1s. 33-32d. for June, at all of which rates a considerable amount was taken without causing any alteration in rates, except that Telegraphic and Demand became the same at 1s. 3 5-32d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year, and 1s. 3 11-32d. for next, with only a very moderate amount passing, business in Exports being still very slack; but the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	...1·61	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, and nearly unchanged throughout the day, Fours having been quoted at 105 1-8 for cash; 105 1-16 for this month's setelement; and 104 7-8 for the November account; these also having been closing quotations this evening. 98 is still the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES have shown more movement to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Sholapore Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in Hindostan; of Rs. 10 in Western India; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Southern India; of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 12½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 in Imperial; of Rs. 5 in Dhun; and Rs. 2½ in Oriental, at our revised quotations. Breul's Cawnpore Press shares are Rs. 2¼ lower; Sorab Wool have declined Rs. 35; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 3 higher; Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1¼ to Rs. 1,143¾ per share.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	34

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

The Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, OCT. 25.

The H. M. S. Boadicea, from Colombo, arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 12th, arrived at Singapore this morning, the 25th.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

Communication with Equador interrupted.

Direct Communication with Burmah restored.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Zanzibar on noon, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hour ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	6	7 p.m.	20	53
Teheran	25	2	30 p.m.	...	22
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 25th October, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	29	...	1
„ Madras	...	53	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m.	76·8

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

6 a.m.	73·1
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—October 23, at Royapooram, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H D Cook, of a son.

DONOVAN—October 2, at Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C Donovan, I M S, 1st Burma Rifles, of a daughter.

GRIFFITHS—October 21, the wife of Frederick A Griffiths, of a daughter.

HARRISON—October 13, at Chapra, the wife of C L Harrison, Opium Department, prematurely of a son, who survived only 14 hours.

LEAN—October 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major W W Lean, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TIPPING—MACRAE—October 18, at Christ Church, Pollbetta, by the Rev F C Gittens, Chaplain of Mysore and Coorg, Richard D Tipping, Esq, Warranundi Estate, South Coorg, to Christian Isabella Stewart, second daughter of the late Donald J Macrae, Esq, Invershiel, Ross-shire, N B, and of Mrs Macrae, Morning-side Park, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

D'LEMOS—October 4, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr. John D'Lemos, Contractor, P W D, Malapuram, aged 52 years.

FRANKLAND—October 12, at Cocanada, Harry Frankland, Retired Conductor and Sub-Engineer, P W D, and Chairman, Municipality, Cocanada, aged 49 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

THE correspondence between the Government of India and the Exchange Banks, arising out of the embarrassing position in which the latter were placed by the closing of the Mints to the private coinage of silver, has just been published. It is interesting reading although the controversy was closed by the purchase of the silver of which the Banks were in possession either in India or in transit on the day the Mints were closed. In the nature of things so large a transaction, involving a loss to one side or the other, of little short of quarter of a million of money, could only be debated with earnestness and even animation. Eventually, the Banks assisted by the Secretary of State and by public opinion, succeeded in convincing the Government, that the bullion which had been shipped before the Mints were closed, should be taken over by the Government, which would very much have preferred to be without such a white elephant. Both parties lost by the transaction; the Banks about four per cent. on what they would have obtained had the Mints remained open, and the Government obtained fourteen per cent. less silver for the money paid than could have been purchased in the open market. The correspondence opened with a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, on the 26th June by Mr. W. Bearnshall, the London manager of the Agra Bank, writing also on behalf of six other Banks. The matter was put with clearness and force. The Indian Agents of the seven Banks had telegraphed that the Mints had ceased to receive silver for coinage. The cessation had taken place early on that morning before the Legislature assembled in Simla. The Banks felt assured that all silver which had been already shipped in the course of business would be converted into rupees upon the conditions which had been up till then in existence. If that expectation was not fulfilled not only would great loss result to the Banks from their inability to turn the metal into money for contracts for bills on Europe had been entered into in India, to provide for which those shipments had been made. If it came to be known that the Banks might find difficulty through a legislative enactment in fulfilling those contracts, a grave feeling of distrust would be engendered in the minds of Natives and others producing serious results, which the Government of India had not contemplated. The bankers while the Herschell Committee was sitting had continued to finance the trade of India without entering into speculation in one direction or the other as to what the issue of the Commission might be; and they therefore conceived that they were warranted in looking for reasonable consideration against the consequences of radical changes. For Lord Kimberley's guidance it was mentioned that the Banks estimated the amount of silver then in the hands of the Banks in transit to India from England and Australia at £1,500,000, equivalent to two and a quarter crores of rupees. This communication was acknowledged by Sir A. Godley on the 3rd July, in a brief letter, stating that the purport of it had been telegraphed to the Government of India, and that the matter was left to the discretion of that Government. It was added that a reply had been received stating that the Government of India would consider each case on its merits, and that *bona fide* shippers would be protected from any heavy loss.

On the 12th July the London managers were informed that the Government of India had issued orders for the payment to the Banks of the value of the silver in transit on the 26th June, at the price actually paid, the sterling or dollar value being converted into rupees at the rate of exchange on the day of payment. This intimation drew from Mr. T. Forrest of the Chartered Bank, a strong remonstrance on the part of the Exchange Banks. It was urged that the action of the Government in closing the Mints to silver would inflict serious loss on the Banks, unless the silver in transition was exempted from its operation. The proposal made by the Government would involve a loss of £120,000. The silver it was contended had not been purchased by way of speculation, but solely to fulfil obligations for financing the Indian trade, including operations for the purchase of gold, which was also exported to India concurrently with the silver. It was pointed out that had the Banks discontinued transactions in silver for the eight months during which Lord Herschell's Committee sat, all trade would have been disorganised, not only with India but with the other silver-using countries. The only alternative was to carry on business in the usual way, relying on due consideration and protection being afforded them in respect of any changes suddenly made. An ingenious point was made that the Indian Contracts Act—which provides that any new or increased import duty must fall on the purchaser—applies in this case to the Government, which was in reality the recipient of silver through the Mints, having undertaken to convert it into rupees in consideration of a royalty of two per cent. By the "existing public arrangements," on the faith of which all business is carried on, it was the definite duty of the Government Mints to coin all silver tendered to them. By the necessities of the case silver must always be on the way to these Mints, and it was not open to the Government to suddenly close them against silver and throw it back on the hands of the Banks, depreciated fifteen per cent. by Government action. On the 20th July, the Banks feeling the inconvenience of having so large an amount as £1,500,000 locked up, telegraphed that in view of urgent need of funds, they were compelled to accept the Government offer, reserving right of petition for redress. They informed the Secretary of State that having regard to the magnitude of the interests involved they could not afford to risk the consequences of rejecting the proposal of the Government, but they regarded it as harsh. On the 24th July the *Times'* Simla correspondent worked a little diversion, by telegraphing to that paper that the Banks were depressing the gold price of the rupee to induce the Government to give better terms—"with the result that the rate has been run down during the week from 1s. 3 11-16d. to 1s. 3 7-16d." This allegation was emphatically contradicted, calculated as it was to seriously prejudice the claim of the Banks to the consideration of Government. With a view to remove any impression that they were desirous of manipulating the exchange to their own advantage they suggested that a 1s. 3½d. should be fixed as the rate. This proposal not being accepted, it turned out that the Banks ultimately profited considerably by the lower rates which were eventually touched, and continue to the present date. On the 27th July, the Secretary of State transmitted to the Government of India the correspondence which we have just summarised, with a significant intimation that in Lord Kimberley's opinion "It is desirable that in any settlement of this question the Exchange Banks should as far as possible be protected from actual loss, if the shipments were made in good faith in the ordinary course of business. Some disturbance and dislocation of trade must necessarily ensue upon a measure so important and far-reaching as the closing of the Mints; but it is not wise in my opinion to aggravate these evils or to intensify the opposition in some quarters to the action of your Government."

On the 20th September the long-suffering Government of India replied on the whole case in a despatch to the Secretary of State. At the outset his lordship is reminded, that while in the despatch just quoted the wisdom of not aggravating the situation and not intensifying opposition to the closing of the mints is dwelt upon, yet in the communications to the Banks the matter was left to the discretion of the Government of India, and the intimation in question could not, therefore, be regarded as a direction. The despatch then proceeds to state the case as they appear to the Government, and to give the actual results of the transaction with the Banks. Finding that it was impossible to prove by documentary evidence that any shipment was simply speculative, it was decided to treat the applications to take over the imported silver solely with reference to considerations of public policy, and without reference to the objects of the Banks in importing silver. The Government held that the Banks had no equitable right or claim to special treatment, their case being analogous to that of dealers in other commodities whose trade might be prohibited or interrupted by an import duty for reasons of general policy. In accordance with that view, when the Banks, in December, 1892, asked for an assurance, that in the event of the closing of the Mints silver contracted for them would be admitted to coinage, the Government declined to give them any such guarantee. It will seem to most people that it was one thing to decline to give such an assurance, which might have led to enormous operations in silver in effect guaranteed by the State; and quite another to refuse to take into consideration equitable claims based on losses sustained in the usual course of business through a sudden closure of the Mints. It is not clear that it would not have been wiser, as it would certainly have been more graceful to have conceded the measure of relief ultimately accorded, on the broad ground of equity and public policy and left unwritten the paragraph in which the action of the Government is unprofitably justified. They dreaded the additional disorganization that might have followed upon that which had already affected the Eastern trade from the closing of the Mints if the bullion was left on the hands of the Banks and proved practically unsaleable. It was therefore decided to take the silver at the price actually paid for it, converted into the rate of exchange of the day on which it was taken over. At the time this offer was made the probability seemed to be that the conversion could be made with the rupee nearly touching one and four pence. Seeing that the silver had been purchased when the rupee was below one and threepence would have meant a very serious loss to the Banks. The latter not unnaturally demurred, and even declined to accept a fixed rate of 1s. 3¾d. They offered to agree to fix the rate at 1s. 3½d., but that the Government in its turn declined. In the result the rate at which the price of silver was converted averaged 1s. 3·053d. The Banks received Rs. 1,80,73,289. Had the silver been coined in the usual way for the Banks at two per cent. seignorage, they would have received seven lakhs eleven thousand rupees more. The Banks obtained 3·77 per cent. less for the silver than they would have received had the Mints been open. On the other hand, had the Government purchased the same quantity of silver at reduced prices in the open market they would have paid for it £995,285, instead of £1,133,610 which they paid the Banks—a loss of 13·89 per cent. Besides this the despatch dwells upon the losses due to an addition to the rupee currency which the Government regard as unnecessary and mischievous. The story of the silver imports in transit on the 26th June last, as seen from the point of view of the Bank and the Government is as different as the two sides of the same shield usually are.

THE first of a series of handbooks issued by the Civil Veterinary Department has just come to hand. It deals with the subject of rinderpest and is from the pen of Veterinary Lieutenant Henry T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department. The booklets, it is explained, are being circulated with a view to obtaining accurate information regarding the prevalence, peculiarities of the symptoms, force, severity, and so forth of diseases, especially with a view to determining what measures are likely to be most effective in the suppression or limitation of the diseases in the various districts in India. Books on other kindred subjects are to be issued from time to time, and if each of these equal the first the series cannot fail to prove useful. The treatise on the subject of rinderpest, with which Mr. Pease opens the series, has not much claim to originality, for its component parts have been collected chiefly from M. Galtier's "Maladies Contagieuses"; but Walley's "Four Bovine Scourges," Fleming's "Sanitary Science," the "Report of the Indian Cattle Plague Commission," Gunn's "Cattle Diseases in the Central Provinces," and two other batches of official reports, have also contributed to the production. But Mr. Pease does not claim that it is exhaustive or different from most authors of scientific treaties. He asks for correction and provides alternate leaves of blank paper that those who believe him wrong may say so without resort to marginal notes such as adorn the pages of a circulating library novel. Rinderpest is always present in India and never absent from the Himalayas, Mr. Pease believes to have been imported from China, countries on the borders of which are subject to the never-ceasing ravages of the plague. In India as in Russia the disease has become so acclimatised as to have diminished in intensity and become "benignant," though Mr. Pease has known it so malignant as to sweep the stock of cattle out of a Native State and leave no survivors. Rinderpest originated in the extreme orient China, and has been spread by nomads and traders, the Huns being credited with the introduction of the disease. Elsewhere Mr. Pease describes the symptoms of rinderpest, treats of the prognosis and diagnosis of the disease, of preventive inoculation and the treatment of suffering animals, and concludes with a disquisition on the prevention and suppression of the disease. As to these subjects, however, Mr. Pease concludes that it will be well to leave them for the various officers of the Civil Veterinary Department to report upon, so much depends upon local conditions, customs, and prejudices.

IT is an interesting fact that Admiral Avellan, who is now creating such a sensation in Paris, knows Bombay well. He was here in 1888 in command of the Russian corvette Rynda, which had been engaged from October, 1886, on a cruise round the world. It was on this occasion that Captain (now Admiral) Avellan dwelt (in a conversation with Dr. J. Pollen) on the absence of any hereditary hatred on the part of the Russian nation towards England, while the reverse was true of the Russian national feeling towards France, chiefly on account of the burning of Moscow and the alliance and sympathy between the French and the Poles. Admiral Avellan is a fine well-built vigorous man, of sound common sense; he speaks English fluently, and must, in his heart, deprecate the political and socialistic hysterics of the beautiful city—"the centre and crater of European confusion!" Captain Berkmann, Admiral Avellan's Second-in-Command made Dr. Pollen a present of a copy of Krylof's Fables, wishing him success in his study of the Russian language. H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexander was a Sub-Lieutenant on board the Rynda at the time.

IT is notified that the Bombay Army Head-quarters will be re-established at Poona on the 29th instant.

HIS EXCELLENCY CONCELLHEIRO RAFAEL D'ANDRADE, Governor-General of Portuguese-India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at six o'clock from Damaun, where his Excellency had been on a tour of inspection. The Governor-General left yesterday afternoon for Marmagoa by the Southern Mahratta mail-train, in a "reserve" saloon at two o'clock. His Excellency, accompanied by Dr. L. P. Do Rozario, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, where on the platform several Portuguese gentlemen were present to receive him. Mr. Augusto Leao, Private Secretary to the Governor-General, proceeded to Goa in the morning to be in time to receive his Excellency there. The Governor-General returned from Damaun yesterday, and proceeded at once to Goa to be in time there to receive his Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, who is expected to arrive in Goa next Saturday, the 28th instant. The arrival and departure of Concellheiro Rafael D'Andrade were of a private nature. Mr. Ryan, station-master, personally superintended the railway arrangements.

THE Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Yeola, says a local correspondent, have apparently not yet got over the excitement caused by the recent disagreement arising out of the right to play music at certain places in the town. It was found necessary after the departure of the troops on Saturday to augment the existing force of police by drafting an armed body from the neighbouring district of Ahmednugger. The reinforcement was subsequently found to be inadequate, owing to the increased tension between the rival sects and the continued defiant and threatening attitude taken up by them. It was accordingly deemed advisable to bring the military detachment back on Tuesday morning. It is intended to keep them for some time and not to dispense with their presence as hurriedly as before.

THE Bedouin S. N. Co.'s s. s. Hajeen, which collided in the Suez Canal with her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Tuesday night from Batoum with kerosine oil, under the command of Captain Goldsworthy. The actual damage sustained by the vessels is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed that she has not suffered much, with the exception of a hole in the forepart. She was detained at Suez to make temporary repairs, after which she left for Bombay.

WHO, asks a correspondent, is responsible for the delay in opening the Lucknow-Rae Bareli Railway to passenger traffic? The line is now complete and goods trains are being run, but the opening for passengers is postponed pending the receipt of "permission from the Government of India." In the meantime, as the old dak arrangements have been disorganised, the travelling public suffer and the mails are much delayed.

A BERLIN correspondent writes: The saying that the glacier gives everything back again has now been proved anew. Some days ago, at the end of the Rosenlaue glacier above Meiringen, the unrecognisable remains of a human corpse were found, which had probably after years in the glacier, been pushed out by the ice moving forward and melting. An old-fashioned folding-up drinking cup, and a magnifying glass, most likely for the study of plants, were found near the corpse. It is supposed that the unfortunate person was a tourist. As nothing is known in Oberhasli of any tourists having perished on the mountains since the disappearance of Dr. Haller and two guides from Grindelwald in 1880, it is probable that after thirteen years the body of one of that unfortunate party has come to light.

SIGNOR SALVINI, who brings his autobiography to a close in the October number of "The Century," sums up the life of an actor in America in three words—"Theatre, railroad, hotel." Very few are the cities in which a stop of two or three weeks is made. Away from the large centres sometimes theatre and town are changed every night, with the intervening weariness of packing and of sleeping-cars. And in addition he reckons "the infliction of the reporters, to which you must submit, the thousands of autographs from which there is no relief, and autographs who persecute you." But with all that, he confesses that if he had been ten years younger he would have returned thither ten times more. "So continuous a strain in Europe (he continues) would prostrate a man in a single year, but in America one undergoes it with resignation and resists it with courage."

THE French national subscription for th Franco-Russian fetes has brought in 7,000*l*. A Paris correspondent writes:—When it is remembered that the entire French Press, several thousand newspapers, have been touting for nearly a month, this result will seem disappointing. It would be unfair, to infer that the Franco-Russian Alliance is unpopular. Nothing can be more certain than the contrary. There are many reasons for the comparative failure of the subscription. Many are in favour of the Russian alliance provided it costs them nothing, others feel the pinch of hard times, others possibly are keeping their money for the Russian loan which is certain to be forthcoming. Some bear a grudge against the Press on account of Panama, and lastly there are people who remember that relief funds managed by Paris newspapers have been muddled away in the most disgraceful manner, large salaries being given to "hon. secs." The Committee of the Russian fund must have been aware of this feeling when they announced that all incidental expenses would be borne by the Press. The Committee yesterday issued an urgent appeal for funds. The Russian officers, during their stay in Paris, will have apartments at the Army Club, a handsome building on the Place de l'Opera, in in the very centre of the life of the Boulevards.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following is the result of the race for the Czarewitch :—

Molly Morgan 1
Raeburn... 2
Prisoner.. 3

THE ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

The so-called Ulster Parliament, composed of six hundred elected representatives, assembled at Belfast yesterday, when the Duke of Abercorn was elected President.

THE MATABELE RISING : SIR HENRY LOCH AND MR. RHODES.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.

Sir Henry Loch has intimated to Mr. Cecil Rhodes his intentions as Imperial High Commissioner, to control the ultimate settlement with Lobengula.

It is reported that Mr. Rhodes has strongly protested against this.

Oct. 25.

Sir Henry Loch has inspected 250 Imperial Troops at Mafeking, who are going to the front immediately.

Two hundred and fifty miles of telegraph line will be laid from Palapye towards Buluwayo.

THE RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The feting of the Russian naval officers here is unceasing, and the enthusiasm of the Parisians is unabated.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

HITCH IN THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS.

There is a hitch in the Anglo-French negotiations regarding the buffer State between Siam and Burmah.

The *Temps*, in an elaborate argument against the buffer State, advises the Government to avoid haste in the matter.

THE SILVER STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

THE DEMOCRATS CAVE IN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The Silver Democrats have informed the Silver Republicans that the Democrats have decided to drop the fight against the repeal of the Sherman Act.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.

The Emperor Francis Joseph entertained the Maharajah of Kapurthala last night, at a banquet at Budapest.

The Maharajah has started on his return journey to India.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The Amir intends to signalise Sir Mortimer Durand's departure from Kabul, which probably will be next week, by great festivities in honour of his guest.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Latest telegram dated the evening of the 22nd instant, reports all well.

A GARRISON FOR GNATONG.

As it is now probable that circumstances may render it desirable to maintain a British garrison at Gnatong for some time longer a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment has been warned to be in readiness to move there next month in relief of the detachment of the 2nd Queen's, if required.

THE WIVES OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Government have intimated that under present financial conditions it is unable to accede to the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that the families of Departmental Warrant Officers proceeding to or from England may be granted free passage by private steamer when troopship accommodation is not available.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

A detailed programme of the Commander-in-Chief's tour, with the hours of arrival at stations, has been issued in the Quarter-Master General's Department.

DEATH OF A SHIP-MASTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Captain Swindell, of the British ship Avon, was found dead in the chart-room of his vessel yesterday. It is believed that the death is due to apoplexy.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Sanction for Police Supply and Clothing Department in Burma for five years from April, 1894, has been given.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Bengal Cavalry, joins his regiment at Meerut this week for a short period for drill training.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

Sir David Barbour leaves Simla this week, visiting Allahabad *en route* to Calcutta. He gives evidence before the Opium Commission, leaving for England on November 19.

BLOCK-HOUSES FOR DAK-RUNNERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The 23rd Pioneers, now at work on the fort at Chilas, constructed four block-houses on this side of the Babusar Pass, as places of refuge for dak-runners and travellers generally, during the winter months.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

The date of the Viceroy's arrival in Burma has been altered to the 18th November, and his departure to the 10th December.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Oct. 25.

The prosecution examined Dulabram Kalidas, jamadar of Patan, and Durgadas, daroga to the Patan Vahivatdar. Both identified to several of the accused as having gone by Dehotsarg Road in opposition to orders and being on Bhuria Bava's *agashi* when the Bavas were struck. The cross-examination was reserved.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRTEENTH MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

At the Mysore Representative Assembly the proposed Bill prohibiting infant-marriage was discussed with much warmth, the feeling both for and against being very strong. The Mahomedan representatives having opposed the debate was adjourned, and planting and gold mining affairs were next discussed.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 24.

The thirteenth Representative Assembly was held at the Public Offices, Mysore, at noon, on the 23rd instant. Three hundred representatives were present. The British Resident, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and the principal officers of the State were present. Owing to weakness of voice, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, who was unwell, could not read the address himself, and the Legislative Secretary read it. The last year, it was stated, was one of exceptional financial prosperity. Revenue from all sources, including railways, amounted to 169½ lakhs showing an increase of 24½ lakhs over the previous year. There was an increase of 16½ lakhs under land revenue, due to increased cultivation and recovery of arrears; and of 9½ lakhs under excise due to the abolition of intermediaries. Under the new system the total expenditure amounted to 161 lakhs, out of this 31½ lakh were spent on public works ; 19 lakhs on railway construction, and 7½ lakhs in payments to the Southern Mahratta Railway Co. The surplus of the year was 8½ lakhs, of which 4 lakhs were added to the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, leaving a net surplus of 4½ lakhs, which, added to 89½ lakhs at the end of 1891-92, gave a total of 94 lakhs. Water-supply projects for Bangalore and Mysore cities have been taken in hand. After referring to the working of the several departments the Dewan dwelt on the Infant Marriage Prevention Bill, referring to the census statistics as justifying legislative interference. He also explained the salient features of the draft Game Preservation Regulation, and concluded with the announcement that to ensure continuity of action and increase the usefulness of the Assembly his Highness the Maharaja had been pleased to make the membership of the Assembly tenable for three years.

The announcement was received with loud applause.

On behalf of the representatives the Rev. Mr. Gulliford, member from Bangalore, and four native members, expressed their gratitude for the privilege conferred upon them, and spoke in terms of appreciation of the various administrative measures and of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's recognition of the Dewan's wise statesmanship by conferring a Knighthood upon him.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The following are the concluding paras of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, bearing date the 20th September, 1893, setting forth the circumstances which seemed to the Government to justify the belief that some of the shipments of silver were of a speculative character :—

We have in the 4th paragraph of this despatch stated that we refrained from trying to obtain proof of the speculative or non-speculative character of these shipments of silver. But we desire to say here that we have little doubt that at least some of them were speculative. The reasons which have led us to this conclusion are these :—

(1) The shipments were far in excess of any that have ever before been received at the same season of the year.

(2) They were made between the date when it was announced that the Indian Currency Committee had signed and presented their report and the date of the closing of the mints.

(3) It was known on the Continent that the Committee had recommended the closing of the mints, for the "Frankfurter Zeitung" accurately stated on the 7th June the main features of the recommendations made by the Committee, and it is probable that the facts were also known in London. We append an extract from the "Statist" of the 10th June, from which it appears that speculation by the Banks was then proceeding.

(4) In anticipation of some such action large speculative purchases of Government securities were made in India for London, paper to the amount of Rs. 72,62,600 having been enfaced in June, though the movement for months previous to June had been in the opposite direction, from London to India.

(5) The price of enfaced paper in London never went higher than £63½ in April and May, and was mostly lower than that figure. As soon as it was known that the report of the Indian Currency Committee had been signed, the price rose, standing at £64 on the 3rd of June, at £66 on the 7th, and £67 on the 17th. After the legislation of 26th June it rose further to £69 5-8 and after reaching £71 stood at £70 on the 30th June. There was no other cause for the increase in price from the beginning of June than speculation in anticipation of legislation.

(6) There is little doubt that a considerable proportion of the silver imported by the Banks was for the payment of the price of the paper thus speculatively transferred to London in preference to the purchase of Council drafts which at that time were costing more than silver.

(7) That the Banks did not want the money in India for trade purposes is apparent from the facts that they proposed that we should pay it in sterling in London instead of in silver in India, and that, having received it in India, they were unable to use it, as may be inferred from the fact that the currency note circulation which on the 7th June was 2,530 lakhs rose on the 30th June to 2,649 lakhs, and on the 22nd August to 2,757 lakhs—an increase of 227 lakhs in twelve weeks. Further, during the whole time since the 26th June down to the present date the Indian money market has been very easy, with abundant supplies.

All these circumstances seem to us to point to the fact that some of the shipments of silver made in June were speculative, and that they were not made in furtherance of ordinary trade requirements. Considering all the facts, we are now disposed to think that our apprehensions in regard to the possible impairment of the stability of any of the Banks concerned were perhaps unnecessary, and that we might have refrained from securing to the Banks immunity to a large extent from loss on their imports of silver. We consider that the Banks have been treated with great and perhaps unnecessary liberality, and we should not on any account consent to make them any additional concession.

We venture here to dissent from the proposition implied in the last clause of the 2nd paragraph of your Lordship's despatch. We agree with your Lordship that it would not be wise to aggravate the evils that must necessarily ensue upon a measure so important and far reaching as the closing of the mints ; but we are unable to see that the acceptance of this principle would justify us in granting at the expense of the tax-payer compensation to one class of the community which is denied to all other classes who have suffered from the same cause ; and we cannot think that there would be any justification in either principle or expediency in applying the public revenues for the purpose of moderating or terminating the opposition of interested parties to legislative measure taken in the public interest with the support of a majority of the community. If our action in taking over the silver in question is to be justified, it must be on the ground that a refusal to do so would have seriously embarrassed the Banks, and that such embarassment would have produced at a critical period an amount of loss to the general public which it was worth while to avoid by accepting a considerable charge on the public revenues. We did not undertake to make good to the Banks the whole cost of the silver, because this was not necessary for the purpose we had in view, and because we thought it undesirable that any encouragement should be given to the idea that speculation might be undertaken in view of a possible change in the law with a prospect of complete immunity at the cost of the State if the speculation proved to be unprofitable.

As the matter is of some public importance we consider it desirable to publish the correspondence connected with these transactions, including the present despatch, and we propose to do so in due course after its receipt by your Lordship.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

THE MECCA OF THE TURF.

Newmarket is the Mecca of the pilgrims of the turf, and thither some thousands of pilgrims will wend their way next week, for is not the second week in October big with the fate of the Cesarewitch Stakes—the most popular long distance handicap of the whole flat racing season—so soon to draw to a close. 'Twas but the other day we were gathering on the plain' neath Lincoln's lofty towers. How Time gallops withal to the pilgrims of the turf. From March to November 'tis but one feverish rush—neither good for the body nor the mind. Eight times in the course of these few months should the devotee worship the thorough-bred horse on the wild heath of Newmarket. Time was when Newmarket had but two meetings in the year. The old order changeth, giving place to the new, and now, as I have said, sportsmen and sporting-men turn their faces to Newmarket very often. Hast ever been to the "little town in Cambridgeshire"—part of which, by the way, is in Suffolk ? No. Well then, my good friend, thou should'st go. If thou art not even a sportsman thou should'st still undertake this pilgrimage. If thou art not interested in that noble animal—the racehorse—joint product of Nature and Art—there is much to interest one who is a student of his fellow-man. The hippic man is a curiosity. A close observer of character, or a pupil of Lavater, the great teacher of physiognomy, need never be dull at Newmarket. I shall tell you something some day about various types of the hippic man, but for the nonce I have promised to write you of Newmarket and the Cesarewitch. Still, if you ever have the opportunity to spend a holiday at Newmarket—be it short or long—go. Disregard the historic "Don't" of "Punch," and go, for there the book of human nature lies open to be read by those who have eyes. The mob of a raceday, Mr. H. M. Stanley once declared, is the most distasteful thing he knows. It may be—but for all that do not neglect a chance of studying horses or horsey men at Newmarket if it should ever fall to your lot.

THE MAIN STREET OF NEWMARKET.

The town of Newmarket is absolutely innocent of architectural beauty. Indeed, it is one of the plainest and most deadly dull towns that I ever peered into. It consists of one long main street—High Street—which is somewhat constructed on the switchback principle—the centre lying in the lowly valley. To the right and left of this main thoroughfare of course there are other streets, but everything in Newmarket that is worth anything can be found in this one public highway. Many, many years ago George Augustus Sala wrote a series of articles in "Temple Bar," on "The Streets of the World." At least, I think, that was the title. It may have been "The Streets of the World's Great Cities." That, however, was his theme, and I remember that he discoursed of Fleet-st. in London, of the Uuter den Linden in Berlin, of Bold-st. in Liverpool, and told of the sights to be seen in them—sights that had presented themselves to the trained eye of the observant and travelled journalist. What a pity he did not include High-st., Newmarket. It is well stocked with hotels—from the old-fashioned, but yet fashion-haunted Rutland Arms at the one end, to the White Hart, just opposite the Jockey Club Rooms, towards the other end. The accommodation for man and beast is ample, and although the tariff is high during the race meetings, I must say that the fare is excellent. Near the Rutland Arms I espied the shop of a photographer, who, judging by the display in his window, passed his time in "snatching" jockeys habited in their silken caps and jackets, and in preparing counterfeit presentments of well-known owners, famous horses, and celebrated trainers in the ordinary morning garb approved of by civilisation. Lower down the street, on the opposite side of the way, I espied a saddler's emporium, where were saddles, light and heavy, and beautiful racing costumes both grave and grey and startling and scarlet. But the photographer and saddler presented the only outward and visible signs of the vast business in which Newmarket is concerned. The hotels and public-houses were not even called after famous race-horses, and the very common aspect of High-st. is disappointing. The external evidence of sport is infinitesimal. Still, in High-st. one can see the house which used to be the notorious saloon of the notorious Crockford. Over the way are the Jockey Club's premises and the Newmarket Subscription Club's rooms. To the unpretentious post-office, to which I have already alluded, the authorities at race time send the finest telegraphic operators in the country. Quickness and accuracy are essential in turf telegrams. The Government know it, and act upon it. When people talk about stopping the use of the telegraphs for turf messages, I often wonder if they are aware of the fact that the finest machines made and the cleverest corps of operators in England are reserved for racing work by the telegraphic department. I assure you, it is not uncommon for fifty or sixty clerks to be working at the Newmarket G.P.O., and this body will despatch in the course of a day probably ten or twelve thousand messages of varying lengths. Life at Newmarket during a race week centres round the Jockey Club premises, the post office, and the hotels, although many sporting gentlemen have private residences and apartments. Others, so excellent is the train service, go backwards and forwards to London daily. Thus High-st. itself is not particularly engrossing.

A GIGANTIC BUSINESS.

But the people one can meet in High-street ! That is another story. I need hardly say that the chief business of Newmarket is the training of race-horses. There are breeding establishments in and about the town, but there is very much more training than breeding. It has been computed—this summer too—that there are about 3,300 race-horses in the hands of 170 private and public trainers in the Kingdom. If you will turn to "The Names and Addresses of Trainers," towards the end of "Ruff's Guide to the Turf," you will see that about 40 of these trainers reside in or about Newmarket, and I am told that they have considerably over 1,000 animals in their charge. Probably, no good race-horse is kept in training at a recognised establishment under 50s. per week. This, in many instances, is undoubtedly a moderate figure. But supposing the fee be 50s. per week, and there to be a bare 1,000 horses in the hands of trainers, it is easy to see what a vast businsss it is. That alone means £2,500 per week, or £130,000 per annum for training expenses. Supposing the trainers shared equally, this would mean £3,250 each a year among the forty. Of course, this is purely a hypothetical statement to show the lay mind Newmarket's interest in the turf. And let it be recollected that these figures are quite outside what owners may spend in breeding stock, what owners have to pay in entrance fees, what owners have to give jockeys, and numerous other calls on their purse. But I must not wander away from High-street. Of course, these forty trainers with their 1,000 horses employ an army of stable boys and stable men. These stable boys—the lads—were to me the chief feature of High-street on the first occasion of my visit. There are hundreds and hundreds of these boys—some of them are very old boys—and they all seem to have been cast in one mould. Everyone of these boys—many of them embryo jockeys—many of them never destined to be anything better than horse tenders, were indeed common objects of the street pavement.

SPALPEENS THE HEIGHT OF A LOAF.

When the late James Runciman wrote an article some years ago in the "Contemporary" on "The Ethics of the Turf," he referred to "hundreds of industrious persons who lead perfectly useful and harmless lives" at Newmarket. Mayhap, he included nese stable boys. Well, they certainly are useful to the dumb creatures they serve, but whether their mode of life and their associations are harmless is a subject which I will not dwell upon at the present time. The morality of the turf and its influence upon those connected with it will require at least one long article to even briefly discuss. Someone referred to these stable boys as "spalpeens from Newmarket no higher than a twopenny loaf." They are indeed mannikins —horse-trained bipeds no bigger than monkeys. The little fellows are almos invariably dressed in soft cloth caps, short jackets, riding breeches, and gaiters. As I said, they seem all to have been cast in one mould, age alone rendering them different. As those of older growth are nearly all clean-shaven, the similarity is increased. They are all beardless boys, and who ever saw a professional English jockey with a moustache ! And the lads naturally imitate the jockeys, especially the successful professors of the pigskin. But these smooth-faced, bright-eyed, clean-limbed, quick-witted, cute-looking boys interested me much. With one another they appear to enjoy a joke—especially a practical joke—and many of them, particularly those young in years, evidently look upon life like the three little maids from school :—

> "Everything is a source of fun.
> Nobody's safe, for we care for none !
> Life is a joke that's just begun !"

And yet, indeed, they have been taught not to be too communicative to strangers. Some of the older boys—those whose visage is marked with lines of care and wrinkles of worry—struck me as men who had graduated in a school of suspicion and who placed implicit faith in neither man nor horse. It is for this vast army of stable boys that an institute has been opened at Newmarket during the present racing season. Their thoughts, however, are only of horses. The lads have to be industrious, sober, and careful. Early to bed and early to rise is a good healthy rule that they dare not disregard. These boys are paid wages varying from 14s. to 16s. per week, but they receive presents from lucky owners and have been known to supplement their legitimate earnings by betting, and even by selling the secrets of their masters—if they can get to know them. Such are the boys one meets in High-st.

A HEAD LAD.

As I sauntered along one day my Fidus Achates stopped a well-groomed, well-dressed, little gentleman. I had no idea to whom I was about to be introduced. It turned out that he was——'s head lad. One often sees a paragraph in the sporting newspapers to the effect that So-and-so, Somebody's head lad, or head man, was out with a certain horse, or some other item of information of that sort. To describe anybody as a head lad, or a head man, is not inspiring. But this particular head lad was a perfect gentleman in manners, address, carriage, and habits. To me he formed a most agreeable surprise. He was one of Nature's gentlemen, and I embrace this opportunity of placing it on record. But the jockeys and trainers of Newmarket are as a rule very well-groomed men. I have never seen a smarter or cleaner-limbed set of civilians. Of the touts, the horsewatchers, the men of observation—I will say but little. Some of these spies are decent fellows enough in their way and some are not. Judged by appearances their means of obtaining a livelihood are not all that could be desired with many of them. And yet these are the people whose opinions simpletons pay such respect to that they absolutely invest money on their advice. If the public could see and know the men who pose as touts and tipsters I wonder how many of them would continue to be duped, for this they very frequently are. There are some hardworking touts and tipsters, but they require to be found.

SIGHTS OF THE TOWN.

It is, moreover, very interesting for a stranger to Newmarket to wander around away from High-st. ; to pay a pilgrimage to the grave where Fred Archer, his wife, and infant son lie buried. What a sensational story hangs round the monumental cross which surmounts their last resting place. Wander out on the broad expanse of the famous heath—a treeless plain of acres. Be there in the early morning—visit both the race side of the town and the Bury-rd. side—and see the trainers bring their teams out for exercise. Stand near the Severals with a local man who knows the trainers and their horses—be they galloping away up the Bury Hills—and you will see a sight which I venture to think cannot be found anywhere else. Get some garrulous gossip to act as your guide. Along the Bury-rd. he will show you the late Mr. Abington's lodge where Joseph Dawson used to watch Prince Charlie. Passing by Jewitt's stables with their ivy covered tower, and their master's mansion you will notice Captain Machell's modest cottage—and the flower beds outside are only surpassed inside by the exquisite table and choice wines of this wonderful sportsman. On the other side of the road see the Dowager Duchess of Montrose's residence and the memorial church to her late husband. Coming nearer the town he can point out to you the seat of Prince Soltykoff and the spacious and handsome stables of Mr. Ryan. And so on, not forgetting the house of George Barrett and all other hippic swells who make Newmarket their home. But there is more to see at Newmarket than I can tell you of. If Newmarket had not been a racing centre—which it has been since the first of the Stuarts came to the throne—it would have been a health resort, for its beautiful turf is only equalled by the purity of its air. Such are a few impressions of "a place where racing men, once wealthy, have galloped out of their estates and fortunes."

THE CESAREWITCH YEARS AGO.

The Cesarewitch, as is pretty generally known, was founded in 1838, in which year the race was won by Cruiskeen—a mare owned by Lord Milltown, a great patron of the Turf, who went to enormous trouble to attend race meetings, for he had no locomotive powers, being a cripple from his waist. Two strong Irishmen carried him about from meeting to meeting. In 1841 the race fell to Iliona, the property of Lord Palmerston, and then we come to the victories of those famous animals, Faugh-a-ballagh and The Baron. In the year of the French Revolution The Cur was successful. This was the horse about which Lord Strafford accepted bids of 12 in 1 in thousands from Leviathan Davis—the great bookmaker, who was once a working carpenter. An hour or two after the race Davis paid his Lordship £10,000 in notes, and although he asked for twenty-four hours' grace for the remainder, he handed over the balance in a couple of hours. Then Charles and George Payne experienced much needed help by the aid of Muscovite in 1854.

A COUP BY "THE MARQUIS."

In 1866 the ill-fated Marquis of Hastings had a turn of Fortune's wheel by the help of the three-year-old Lecturer, a horse he bought for £500. Lord Hastings had several animals in the Cesarewitch of that year, and being of opinion that Admiral Rous had heavily handicapped them, he struck all those out entered in his name. He overlooked Lecturer, who was entered in the name of Mr. H. Wilkinson. Lecturer was so highly tried that John Day could not believe it to be true. There was consequently another test gallop, and the result being confirmed, John Day remarked : "Now, my lord, you can win £50,000." As a matter of fact, the Marquis is said to have carried out of the ring nearly £140,000 by this stroke. The Duke of Beaufort won £12,000, Mr. Wilkinson £18,000, and John Day from £18,000 to £20,000.

UP-TO-DATE.

Then Julius was very serviceable to the Duke of Newcastle, and Cecil, who was twice tried by the late John Nightingall, did a good turn for Fred Swindell. In 1869 Cherie enabled Fred Webb to score one of his earliest handicap wins, while in 1871 the cry of "Follow the Baron" proved a trump card, for Corisande got home. In 1875 there were no fewer than 36 starters—the biggest ever known for the Cesarewitch, while 1876 will be remembered as the date when Rosebery carried off both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, and earned a fortune for "Rosebery" Smith, who at one time had been a working compositor. But these latter Cesarewitches—the dual win of Foxhall—the successful coups made with Don Juan and Primrose Day, the victories of the French with Plaisanterie and Tenebreuse, the triumph of Humewood for Captain Machell and Lord Rodnay, and the record-breaking feat of Sheen are all familiar stories. For the last two years light weights have been successful, and it will indeed be curious if another of the 6st. 11lbs. division follows in the footsteps of Burnaby next Wednesday.

A Paris correspondent writes : The contractors of a new railway bridge on the Seine, forming part of the railway in construction from Andelys to Saint Pierre de Louviers, having given employment to a few Italians, the French workmen became discontented, and on Saturday they called upon the Mayor of St. Pierre to protest against the presence of the foreigners. The Mayor, fearing a disturbance, sent a telegraphic summons to the Sub-Prefect of Louviers. The latter came promptly to the spot and arranged matters with the French workmen, the contractors promising to dismiss the foreigners, and not to employ any in future.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THIRD TIES.—FIRST ROUND.

The play last night was between the North Lancashire team and the Royal Artillery. The following were the teams :—

NORTH LANCASHIRE.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Pte Murphy	Hazelgrove
,, Finn	Walton
,, Cotterall	Careless
,, Winders	Anderson
,, Robinson	Spearing
,, Potter	Street
Capt Brennan (capt)	Lieut Lock
Pte Abbot	Wood
,, Parker	Lieut Tulloch
,, Holmes	Fullard
,, Hoctor	Clench

The play during the first ten minutes of hostilities was confined principally to mid-field, although on two occasions the Lancashire broke away and looked like scoring, but the defence of the Gunners' goal-keeper was excellent and he returned every ball where there was any sort of a chance. An unfortunate accident happened shortly after the commencement of play. A forward of the Lancashire in endeavouring to stop a ball jumped at it and fell on his elbow dislocating the joint, and in consequence he had to retire from the field. The loss of this player told against the Lancashire team for a time, and on one or two occasions it looked as if the Gunners would score, but they could not overcome the stout defence of the Lancashire backs, and when half-time was piped no score had been made.

On the resumption of the game the play was very rapid, and each end of the ground was visited in turn from time to time, both goal-keepers being called upon to exercise their utmost vigilance in stopping many well-directed shots. The Infantry goal-keeper came out well and stopped some really difficult kicks for goal. Play eventually settled down in the Gunners' territory where the play of the backs was not all it might have been. The Lancashire made a determined attack on their opponents' posts and the goal-keeper returned the ball well. On one occasion he was not able to get the ball far enough away, and a smart kick from a Lancashire forward drew first blood. From the kick-off the play once more settled down in front of the Gunners' goal and out of a hot scrimmage right in front of their posts the goal-keeper was again overcome and the ball was sent through for a second time. The remainder of the play was very fast and the Artillery frequently broke away making determined dashes to improve their position ; all failed, however, and at the close of the game the Infantry were pressing. The game throughout was excellently contested, and although the Gunners were beaten they were by no means badly beaten. The combination exhibited by both the teams was better than that displayed in other ties, and throughout the game was enlivened by neat bits of play. However neither team made much of a show at passing. This art, so much cultivated by football players in England, appears to be neglected too much by Anglo-Indian teams, and in consequence the game is robbed of much of its best quality. Score :

Lancashire Fusiliers.................. 2 goals.
Royal Artillery........................ *nil.*

Owing to the Durham Light Infantry being unable to compete the Lancashire Fusiliers have a walk-over this evening, but will meet the winners of last evening's tie to-morrow (Friday). The match this evening will be the first in the second round between the Rovers and the Welsh Regiment. The following are the teams :—

Rovers.		Welsh Regiment
H Watson	Golf	Pte Jones
L G McFarlane	Backs	,, Goodall
J Langton		,, Harris
A R Sharp	Half-backs	,, Edwards
C Brown		,, Franks
T DeG Derry (capt)		,, Dalbier
P F Levick	Forwards.	,, Jones
A Simpson		,, Shipston
H J Eastwood		,, Morgan
J Allan		,, Vigers (capt)
A Brown		,, Stafford

Referee—Mr. F. W. Shaw.

The kick-of will be at 4-40 prompt. By kind permission of Major E. S. Luard, commanding 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, and officers, the band of the Corps will play during the evening.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided ; and the other members present were—Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabrajee.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE.

The Committee considered letter, dated 18th October, 1893, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the offer of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. for the supply of one of Merryweather's Valliant Steam Pumping Engine, at a cost of Rs. 4,416, and to dispense with the invitation for tenders under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act. The amount to be met from the grant of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for the purchase of this engine by the Corporation on 10th July last. The Committee accorded the required sanction.

DRAINAGE WORKS AT PAREL.

Consideration was given to a letter. dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, stating that, as the drainage works, at Parel village, have been completed, it is very desirable that a survey should be made of the locality with a view to the estimate for house-connections being prepared. Requesting sanction to the employment of a surveyor on Rs. 70 and a lascar on Rs. 10 each per mensem, for a period of two months, for the purpose. The cost Rs. 160 to be met out of savings in the grant for the Parel Government House Gate Road drainage works. The required sanction was given.

CHAWLS FOR BIGGARIES AND BULLOCKS.

The next matter for consideration was a letter, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation, to sanction the renewal of the lease for a period of five years from 1st March, 1894, of the chawls and stables on Foras Road, belonging to Bai Pirojbai, widow of Mr. Dhunjibhai Dosabhai Mama, and occupied by the biggaries and bullocks of the Health Department, at a monthly rental of Rs. 350, and on the same terms as at present, except that water and halalkhor taxes are to be paid by the Municipality. The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant the sanction.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GIBBS' ROAD.

Consideration was given to a letter, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the approval of the Committee, under Section 91 of the Municipal Act, to application being made by him to Government to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act 1,794·57 square yards, or thereabouts, of ground at Gibbs' Road, belonging to the Parsi Panchayet, the same having been taken for the site of the retaining wall on the eastern side of that part of the road. which has recently had to be reconstructed. The Commissioner stated that this was the only way in which the land, which belonged to the trustees, could be acquired, the approval asked for was accorded.

ACCIDENTS TO MUNICIPAL LAMPS.

Sanction was given, under Section 517 (1) (*j*) of the Municipal Act, to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes for the recovery of Rs. 41 from Raja Jatra, the owner of a hack victoria, whose driver was responsible for the breaking of a lamp and column at Cruickshank Road. The Municipal solicitors advised that a suit in this case would be successful.

FURTHER SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee resolved to record a Memorandum, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter, dated 14th idem, from the Chief Accountant, reporting the sale on the 13th of the same, of a further lot of 4 per cent. Government paper for Rs. 1,50,000, belonging to the surplus cash deposit account at 105 per cent. against the cost price of 99½ per cent.

NUISANCE AT PEERBHOY'S BUILDINGS.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding petition, dated 17th instant, addressed to the Corporation from Messrs. J. Hendrick, W. M. Thomas, and others, residents of Peerbhoy's Buildings, Foras Road, complaining of the erection of an extensive milch cattle stable to the west of the building and the nuisance caused by a large collection of stagnant water adjoining the stables and to the west and front of their residences. The Committee directed the petition to be sent to the Commissioner for a report.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

SAINT GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

As an appendix to the Administration Report of civil works of the Public Works Department, (General Branch) for the year 1892-93, the following history of the European General Hospital is published, together with a photograph of the new building :—

The history of St. George's Hospital, known as the European General Hospital, begins at the close of the seventeenth century. In the months between October 1675 and February 1676, the mortality among the European inhabitants of the Island of Bombay was so great that owing to the absence of sanitary precautions a hundred English soldiers perished.[*] In these circumstances it is not surprising that the next step taken was the erection of the first European General Hospital. About this time the plan of a hospital was forwarded to Bombay by the President of the Council of Surat. The proposed building was to be capable of receiving seventy persons. The cost was not to exceed Rs. 4,000, and it was estimated that about a thousand rupees would cover the annual expenses of the establishment, which was to be under the superintendence of a Resident Surgeon. As a temporary measure the old Court of Judicature was prepared for the reception of the sick. In the year following a remarkable decrease in mortality was attributed to the establishment of the new hospital.

During the early years of the 18th century a building seems to have been erected to serve as a hospital, the cost being met from the proceeds of a half per cent. duty on trade. That the work was completed some time before 1733, can be gathered from the following extract from a Bombay Government Consultation held the 11th June 1745 :—

"The small stock raised for the Church by appropriating the balance of the half per cent. duty (after the hospital was finished) on close of our books in July 1733, and the continuance of it the year following, was such as the interest thereof defrayed the ordinary repairs and charges."

The site of this hospital seems to have been nearly opposite the Old High Court, the present Great Western Hotel, since it is so shown in Grose's Map of about 1760.

During the latter years of the eighteenth century an agitation was raised advocating that the hospital should be removed to meet the growing wants of the Marine Yard, which required more space for its timber and workmen.

On the 4th April 1767, the court of directors write:—

"As a proper place near the Marine Yard for the Company's timber, which is mentioned in the report of the Committee of Enquiry, seems absolutely necessary to be provided, we permit you to make any alteration with regard to the hospital for this purpose or in any other manner that may be most conducive to our interest."

On the 27th December 1778, the Committee appointed to survey the Bombay Dock write to Government.

"We are further of opinion that two new docks may be built abreast of the second and third docks, capable of receiving any of the 74-gunships, by removing the hospital, as mentioned by the Honourable Company in their Commands of the 4th April 1767, and fixing the slips for building where the hospital now stands. Such a removal would greatly conduce towards making the Marine Yard more commodious as there is at present little room."

On the 24th April 1871, Rear Admiral Sir Edward Hughes writes to Government :—

"The extent of the Marine Yard, as it is at this time, is much too small to give room for the necessary quantities of timber and workmen, and I earnestly recommend to you that you will extend it so as to comprehend the two surgeon's houses and the hospital on that side."

Thereupon, on the 13th June 1781, Government resolve :—

"The surgeons must be directed to report to us what place may be most suitable and convenient to remove the hospital to."

A week later, the 19th June, 1781, the surgeons write :—

"After mature consideration on the qualities so highly requisite to be attended to in the choice of places for hospitals in this climate on which the speedy recovery of the sick so materially depends, and in some degree the health and strength of the garrison, we do not recommend the house the Admiral lately occupied as the most convenient and suitable for a general hospital, since the situation is high, dry, healthy, and convenient, the apartments are very spacious, lofty, dry, and airy—indeed they are so well adapted as to admit of a free circulation of air through the whole of them in every season of the year, a circumstance of the greatest importance in a hospital. The out-offices are also convenient, with the command of good water, and there is room sufficient to accommodate 400 sick Europeans, allowing from 42 to 64 square feet to each man. We are of opinion that there is not in or near this garrison any place pr building equally convenient, healthy, and commodious for the above purpose."

At the next day's consultation, the 20th June, 1781, Government resolve :—

"Before we consider this subject, it is further ordered that a plan be prepared and laid before us, for our approbation, of a suitable hospital for this garrison, constructed with bomb-proof apartments, for the reception of the sick in case of a siege."

A plan was accordingly submitted, and, on the 26th September, 1781, Government passed the following order :—

"Read a letter from the Principal Engineer, accompanied with a plan and estimate of a bomb-proof hospital for this garrison, from which it appears that the expense thereof is computed at the large sum of Rs. 5,15,025-0-27: The expense of this undertaking, even allowing it should not exceed the estimate, is too great for us to think of incurring in our present circumstances, but that we may be judges of the whole expense, and the plan digested and prepared in all parts in case, at any time hereafter, it should be judged proper to carry it into execution, the Engineer must be directed to give in an estimate of the expense of removing the houses, necessary to make room for this building, and the principal surgeons must also give us their opinion on the situation and construction of the proposed hospital with respect to healthiness and convenience."

In spite of perhaps in consequence of these estimates and opinions, for many years no action was taken. The Fire Map of 1803 show the General Hospital on the old site hampering the Marine Yard. Between 1803 and 1860 no direct reference to the hospital has been traced. In 1860 the General Hospital held the plot of land on the east side of Hornby Row, now in the use of the Parsi Benevolent Institute. A map of 1813 shows this site in the occupation of the Gun Carriage Factory now in Colaba. The lease of the Colaba site for the Gun Carriage Factory is dated 1818. And the Revenue Survey Map of 1822 shows the Factory already established. It follows that the General Hospital was moved from the Marine Yard to Hornby Row between 1818 and 1822, probably in 1819.

In March 1860, on a report by the medical authorities condemning the building as unsuitable, Government determined to dispose of it, with the ground on which it stood, and to utilise the sale proceeds towards erecting a new building for the hospital on the Cooperage site. Meanwhile it was decided to use the barracks in Fort George as a temporary hospital. The barracks were vacated by the troops in September 1861, and the old hospital, with its site, was sold in April, 1862, for Rs. 3,10,000. Thereupon, a discussion ensued as to the suitability of the Cooperage site, and in December, 1862, the Executive Committee for the removal of the Ramparts were directed, after communicating with the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, to set aside a site. On the 29th December, 1862, their proposals were referred to a Special Committee composed of—

1. The Secretary to Government, Military Department.
2. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
3. The Chief Engineer.
4. The Inspector-General, Medical Department.
5. The Surgeon, European Hospital.

Throughout the period of 14 years from 1862 to 1876, the delay in proceeding with the work was due to one or other of the following causes :—

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[*] Even before 1675 a hospital existed. What sort of building it was, when it was built, or whether it was simply a hired house, is not known. Still that some place was set apart for the sick, and that it was capable of accommodating other people in addition to the sick, can be gathered from the two following extracts of 1672. On the 23rd April, 1672, in connection with the subject of building houses or providing accommodation for the Company's servants, the Surat President and Council write to Bombay : "We take due notice of what you write concerning the building the houses of accommodation we ordered, and to that purpose sent you down bricklayers ; and in regard you make so great difficulties in the matter, and that there is present accommodation in the hospital for factors and also warehouse room, you may defer the building of said houses until the President's coming down." Three weeks later, 13th May, 1672, they again write : "In regard you have satisfied us that for the present there is accommodation enough in the hospital, and other places, for the Company's servants, we think good that you totally desist from building those houses formerly ordered this year." In spite of this so-called hospital, Fryer (New Account, 67) noticed in 1674 that Bombay had neither Church nor Hospital, though both were mightily to be desired.

1. Want of funds.
2. Discussion as to site.
3. Discussion as to design.

In 1876, the hospital was moved from the temporary huts in Fort George into the building called the officers' quarters, which had previously been used partly as the residence of the Resident Surgeon, partly for convalescent patients, and also as a contagious ward. This was regarded as a temporary measure only, but a considerable outlay was incurred in adapting and modifying the building, and for a time, by this means, all serious cause of complaint was removed.

As regards the discussion as to the design of the new hospital. The first project prepared in 1862 for a building on the Cooperage site was estimated to cost Rs. 3,86,605, but was rejected as not being suitable ; and it was decided to call for designs by competition, and to offer prizes of Rs. 2,500 for the best, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in order of merit. The cost was limited to Rs. 3,80,000 for the main hospital, and Rs. 1,25,000 for residence for the Surgeon and House Surgeon, and quarters for eight sick officers.

Of the seventeen designs received, one by an English architect was selected, and the foundations were proceeded with, the site being on the Esplanade Parade ground; but the work had to be stopped, as it was decided that the design should be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for report. The stoppage of the work involved an expenditure of Rs. 49,000 or thereabouts.

In 1876, as noted in paragraph 5 above, changes were made which rendered a new hospital less urgently necessary, and the question of erecting a new one was dropped entirely for a further term of ten years.

In April 1886, his Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, and the late Sir M. Melvill, Member of Council, paid a visit to and inspected the hospital, and the Member of Council revived the question of erecting a new hospital in an able and strongly worded minute, dated 12th April, 1886, and after the submission of a complete precis of all the correspondence regarding the question of site, a Resolution was issued in the General Department on the 1st May of that year appointing a Committee to report :—

(a) Which site or sites would be appropriate ;

(b) What accommodation would be required including that for nurses ;

(c) Whether separate accommodation should be provided for contagious diseases.

On receipt of the report of the Committee, whose deliberations occupied nearly three months, orders were issued in the Public Works Department on the 25th September, 1886, for the preparation of complete plans and estimates in communication with the medical authorities. Nine months after, the plans and estimates were submitted to Government, who returned the project for reconsideration, as it appeared to them extravagant in respect of the very valuable ground which it was proposed to occupy. There was, however, a strong protest both from the sanitary and medical authorities, who were unanimous in maintaining that no curtailment of the area was desirable. In the meantime, financial difficulties had arisen, consequent on the visit of the Finance Committee, who reported the project of the hospital as one that could be deferred until finances were in a more flourishing condition. Government strongly contested this view, and, quoting the Honourable Sir M. Melvill's opinion, said that the state of things could not be allowed to continue indefinitely, and determined to utilise the balance at their disposal in commencing the work.

In April 1888, a Committee was appointed to consider the question of the curtailment of area. After carefully considering the *pros* and *cons* of the question, they recommended certain curtailment of area, which Government were able to accept as reasonable, though not extending so far as they had originally considered necessary. A complete block plan of the site was thereupon called for. Its preparation was a work of no small difficulty, and some time passed before it was submitted.

In the meantime, requirements as regards accommodation had been reported upon, and Government, in the General Department, in June, 1888, approved Surgeon-General Pinkerton's recommendations, under which the new hospital provided 180 beds as against 140 in the old hospital, with a nursing establishment of a Lady Superintendent, 13 nurses, 10 probationers, and an inferior establishment in all of 61 persons. In July 1888, Mr. Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer, submitted rough plans for the whole project in consultation, with the officers concerned, consisting of the following buildings :—

The male hospital ; the female hospital ; quarters for Resident Surgeon, Lady Superintendent and Sisters, Nurses and Probationers, Senior and 2 Assistant Apothecaries, Sub-Assistant Apothecary and Steward and Overseer ; out-door dispensary ; quarters for 50 servants ; laundry ; latrines ; quarters for sweepers ; mortuary ; delirium tremens ward ; small-pox ward, cholera ward, measles ward ; stables and coach-house, fumigating shed ; bathing platform ; compound railing and roads and gardens.

After a discussion in the Council meeting, detailed instructions were issued in September 1888.

On the 22nd February, 1889, the foundation-stone of the new hospital was laid with some ceremony by his Excellency Lord Reay.

The following is the description of the buildings as actually carried out :—

The designs are plain and without attempt at any external embellishment, attention having been given to secure a maximum of accommodation, comfort and convenience, at a minimum of expense.

The new hospital is situated on the ruins of the old Fort George, and is called St. George's Hospital.

The Nurses's and Probationers' quarters consist of a ground and two upper floors. On the ground floor there are a sitting-room, a dining-room and an office, and two bed-rooms with bath-rooms, &c., with verandahs to the east and west. On the first and second floors, there are eight bed-rooms on each with bath-rooms attached, and with a verandah on the west. A principal and servants' stair-case is provided at the north end of the building.

The Lady Superintendent's and Sisters' quarters consist of a ground and an upper floor. The ground floor contains a sitting-room for the Lady Superintendent, a general sitting-room, dining-room and an office with verandahs to the east, west and south. The upper floor contains a bed-room, for the Lady Superintendent, with a bath and dressing-room, and five other bed-rooms, with bathrooms ; and verandahs to the west and south. A separate stair-case for the Lady Superintendent in the south-east corner, also a principal and servants' stair-case to the north are provided.

The male ward of the hospital is 318 ft. 9 in. long, and 118 ft. 9 in. wide. It consists of a ground and two upper floors. On the ground floor there are three general wards, giving accommodation, in the aggregate for 40 beds, and a special ward for one bed, two rooms for nurses and a dining and reading-room and a carriage porch. On the first floor, there are two wards, each containing 14 beds, and a special ward for one bed, two nurses' rooms, a chapel for religious services, a dining, operating and dark-room, and a general store-room. On the second floor there are two wards each accommodating 14 beds, and 2 special wards for one bed each, a reading, and a nurses' room. Over the porch there are two large rooms ; that on the first floor is the Physician's private room, and that on the second floor the Physician's office. Attached to each floor there are bath-rooms, lavatories, &c. In the rear of the hospital there is a detached block connected with the main building by a passage, in which accommodation is provided for a dispensary, and offices, and store-rooms for an apothecary, a steward and an overseer.

There is also a detached building, connected with the main building by a passage, in which there is a cook-room, scullery and a store-room. The whole of the main building is surrounded by corridors, which extend to the blocks on the flanks, containing bath-rooms, &c.

The basement (five feet in height) is vaulted, providing a free air space between the floors and the ground. The cook-house and office block are connected with the main hospital by covered passages. There is a main stair-case in the centre of the building, and two lifts are provided, one in the stair-case chamber, and the other at the end of the passage from the cook-house ; one dinner-lift has been put up, and the lift for patients has also been arranged for, but, owing to difficulties as regards the position, has not yet been erected.

The accommodation provided in the wards gives from 120 to 425 square feet, and from 2,160 to 2,958 cubic feet of space per bed.

The accommodation is liberal, but not extravagant ; it fulfils sanitary requirements as to superficial area and cubic space, and the building is cheap and more economical than any of the previous projects.

The building was completed and handed over for occupation at the beginning of December, 1892.

The Resident Surgeon's quarters consists of a ground and upper-floor. The ground-floor contains a dining-room, drawing-room, an office, pantry and a carriage porch. On the upper-floor there are two bed-rooms, a dressing-room and three bath-rooms, &c. There are verandahs on four sides of the building, also a principal and servants' stair-case.

The stables and coach-house for Lady Superintendent, nurses, and Resident Surgeon consist of four stalls with space for four carriages, rooms for four ghoravalas, and a saw-shed. All the buildings have been provided with water-supply and system of drainage, and roads and gardens have been laid out around them. An iron railing along the eastern boundary of the new hospital. from the north-east corner adjoining the railway goods-yards, to the old bastion, has been erected.

The following statement shows the total expenditure on works connected with the hospital :—

Name.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs.
Male Ward and Roads	4,26,693
Nurses' and Probationers' quarters	45,911
Lady Superintendent's and Sisters' quarters.	37,751
Cooks' and servants' rooms	5,352
Drainage	4,898
Watter-supply	2,021
Coach-house, &c.	7,123
Resident Surgeon's quarters	39,915
Iron railing	7,835
Garden	1,360
Total...	5,78,859

The following shows the rates at which the several buildings were executed :—

Names of Buildings, &c.	Total cost.	Superficial area of all floors.	Cubical content of floors.	Rate per S. ft.	Rate per C. ft.
	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Male ward, including water-closets, lavatories, dispensary and cook-room.	4,26,693	70,020	1,624,058	6 1 6	0 4 2*
Lady Superintendent and Sisters' quarters.	37,751	8,667	129,332	4 5 8	0 4 8†
Nurses' and Probationers' quarters.	45,911	10,273	146,018	4 7 6	0 5 0*
Cook-room and servants' quarters.	5,352	1,161	16,448	4 9 9	0 5 2‡
Resident Surgeon's quarters.	39,915	6,986	116,362	5 11 8	0 5 6†
Coach-house and stables.	7,123	2,044	30,256	3 7 9	0 3 9‡
Cast-iron railing	7,835	Rg ft. 650	...	.....	..§

* Ground 1st and 2nd floors. † Ground and 1st floor. ‡ Ground floor only. § Rate per Rg. ft. Rs. 12-0-10.

The buildings as executed were all designed by Mr. J. Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer, and the works were carried out by Khan Bahadur Maucherji Kavasji Murzban, C.I.E., under the supervision of Mr. T. D. Little, Chief Engineer, N. D.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF INDIA.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states : As the speeches on the Royal Commission and the Indian Budget debates in the House of Commons have been very imperfectly reported and published in this country, it may be as well that we should bring prominently to the notice of our readers the highly sympathetic an admiring terms in which Mr. Russell, the Under-Secretary of State, referred to the gallant fight our venerable countryman and sterling patriot, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, made in the House during the first Session of the New Parliament of 1892. "I desire," said Mr. Russel, "in the fullest way to associate myself with the expressions of cordiality which has been accorded to the Honourable member for Finsbury from all parts of the House. He has fought what has appeared at times to be a single handed fight with singular gallantry." We honour Mr. Russel for this candid, sympathetic, and cordial expression of opinion on our esteemed G. O. M., and we also honour Mr. Schwann who, in the same debate, gave a most effectual replay to Sir George Chesney for calling Mr. Dadabhoy a Parsi and an alien !

A ROYAL COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* is sorry for the failure of the motion, introduced by Mr. Baily in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Royal Commission. Accepting the omniscience and the experience of the official hierarchy, they are scarcely the persons who can be our trustworthy guides upon large questions of retrenchment or public policy. A Royal Commission, consisting of able men, and men whose minds are free from preconceived notions, will go over the country taking evidence on questions relating to its moral and meterial condition, the mode of Government and the extent to which native agency may be employed without impairing its efficiency, the condition of the peasantry, the operation of the land and forest laws, the sate of the industries with proposals for their development. These are among the leading questions which might occupy the attention of a Royal Commission, and if it does its work well, and if Parliament adopts such of its proposals as may be for the better Government of India, then India, poor as it is, will not grudge all the expenditure made on it. An inquiry, such as the executive cannot, in the very nature of things, be expected to hold, is necessary for India. It is some forty years since the last investigation of the kind was held. The face of India has undergone a complete change since then. It is a transformation which separates the India of the past from the Innia of the present. New conditions have grown up during the interval, and affairs have undergone new developments. The circumstances demand a thorough, impartial and exhaustive inquiry, which may obviate the necessity of another such inquisition for half a century.

ELECTION FOR THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Gujerati* remarks : The election of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Supreme Legislative Council by the unanimous voice of the elected members of the Provincial Council, was of course a foregone conclusion. Although the whole thing was quietly done, it has a significance of its own. A gentleman, whom an indigenous government would have delighted to honour by inviting him to the State-Council ; whom even the least enlightened constituency would have chosen as its representative to voice its grievances and requirements ; and who in a free country like France or England would have deservedly occupied the foremost position in the State, has for some reasons or other hitherto remained outside the Viceregal Council. The system which made such a reproach possible has been considerably modified, and we are glad the right man has been selected for the right place. We will not attempt to paint the lily or gild gold. The whole country, from one end to the other, will receive the news of the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Mehta with the sincerest feelings of satisfaction, and we only pray that he will be spared long to continue the useful and disinterested work which his patriotic impulses have led him to undertake.

A SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER FOR INDIA.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses : Sir Mortimer Durand may come and go; he may win laurels as a diplomat; he may even surpass the anabasis of Griffen by his own ; the Ameer may show the party round; the Sipah Salar may shake hands with the whole embassy; the Ameer's civilizing agencies—which, by the bye, mean the manufacturing of the terrible instruments of the Angel of Death—may go on incresing, but the fact remains that such exercises in the art of diplomacy have brought nothing to India save a few C. I. E.'S and K. C. S. I.'S and other medals to the Gentlemen travelling at Indie's expense. His Excellency hopes that the result of this Mission will be to lay a foundation "for closer and more confidential relations than those that have existed between them during the last few years." It is excusable for a Viceroy at the dinner table of a Social Club, to cling to such fond hopes, but the verdict of history will prove that the attempts of the Indian Govenment to construct a scientific frontier far beyond the natural limits of India, are doomed to failure, and their only result will be to land India into a position of irrecoverable financial bankruptcy.

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes:—Indian interests are to be the play and football of party arrangements at home or class and clique manœuvres at the Simla heights or in Calcutta Palaces. But the dumb millions, or even if they be now called half-voiced, the unheard population of India, are rarely to be cared for. Otherwise, who would in his sober sense pique quarrels with his neighbours, little and insignificant though they be, and sow thorns on all sides to prick their feet wherever they stept out. Fears, imaginary or real, of the French or the Russian in the far East, or extreme North-west, sent into hysterics our soldiers making a holiday about the Viceregal Court, and they needs must make out a *casus belli* to magnify their raids over wild frontier tribes and flourish telegrams and leaders about them to call them our Frontier wars, that win them clasps, medals, or titles. Our finance minister might cry hoarse over their vagaries, and the absolute need of their check and economy. The military are too powerful for him here, as are the Horse Guards at Home for our own State Secretary.

THE first note of alarm regarding Dr. Nansen's Polar expedition is not so alarming after all. A letter has been received from Mr. Jackson, another Arctic explorer, dated 28th August, and it states that the gallant commander of the Fram had only started ten days earlier—a date which had seemed ominously late to the sender of this news and also to its receivers. The Norwegian explorer himself, however, had explained the causes of his delay in a letter which be wrote himself on the 2nd August. He was then waiting for coal. Dr. Nansen had been making a preliminary excursion in his oil launch north-eastward from the Yugorski Strait towards the Kara Sea, and had come back with the opinion that this sea was better than its reputation. That he did start even on the 18th of August is just the news which was wanted, and there is nothing so very unexpected in his communication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Accountant-General recently objected to Mr. Moberly, Special Settlement Officer, Malabar, drawing and advance under article 137 (*d*) of the Civil Account Code to enable him to go into camp, on the ground that article 71 forbids advances to meet personal travelling expenses. Both the Board of Revenue and the Madras Government were of opinion that Mr. Moberly's view that the tour charges referred to in article 137 (*d*) are the tour charges of the officer and not those for the conveyance of his office. The Board also considered that it is desirable in the interests of the public service that travelling allowance should be drawn in advance to prevent officers, whose duty calls them into camp towards the end of the month, from being detained at head-quarters till the following pay day, owing to their inability to meet the cost of travelling. This view has been accepted by the Government of India.

IN the loyal and peaceful State of Bhopal, according to the Lahore paper, there occurred recently a case of aggravation by a Hindu, which might easily have produced a serious riot. It appears that the man purchased or built a house situated immediately between two Mahomedan mosques, and converted it into a public place of Hindu worship, celebrated with the usual ringing of bells, &c. Naturally a ferment arose among the population of the Mahomedan capital, which was stopped by the judicious interference of the Begum's authority. It shows, however, how times have changed in India, when in a Mussalman State a Hindu can, with impunity, erect a Hindu prayer place between two mosques, and that at a time when the feeling between the two communities in parts of British India and other States is dangerously strained.

IT has not been found necessary after all to send up 300 mules to the Khagan Valley to replace the bullocks smitten with foot-and-mouth disease, as the convoy work to Balakot will be shortly finished.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CLEMENT THOMAS, K.C.S.I., Governor of Pondicherry, leaves India for good by the French mail steamer, on 26th instant, *enroute* for France. His Excellency goes on six months' sick leave. He was to have been promoted to the Governorship of Reunion, but the Ministry has since changed, and the appointment has been filled up, so that Sir Clement will stand a fair change of being reckoned among the "unemployed" at the expiration of his leave. He was to give a farewell ball at Government House on the 21st instant, and a local Philharmonic Society entertained him at a musical *soiree* on Monday last. No other demonstrations have been mooted so far. Monsieur Deloncle, the Directeur de L'Interieur will act *ad interim* until the new Governor arrives.

NEWS comes from Madras that Mr. G. B. Havell, of the Madras School of Art, has been appointed in succession to Mr. J. L. Kipling, as Principal of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore ; but, so far as is known at Lahore, the statement may be premature, although Mr. Havell applied for the post a little while ago.

THE Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, places the receipts of the Department for 1894-95 at 3·62 lakhs. The charges are estimated at 10·263, against a grant of 9·35 for the current year. Even with the large increase under "Jail Manufactures," the Inspector-General considers that the allotment will not meet the increasing demands of the manufacturing department, and he has again been authorised to carry out the manufacturing programme should the revised estimate be found insufficient.

EDUCATION in Assam is advancing steadily if slowly. The statistics furnished by the Director of Public Instruction for last year show an increase during the twelve months of one hundred and sixty schools and more than four thousand pupils. The only districts which report a falling off are Kamrup, Nowgong, Dorrang, and the Naga Hills, owing, it is explained, to the general unhealthiness of the year, and especially to the prevalence of the dreaded *kala-azar* disease, which is said to have affected every class of school in Nowgong. In all there are about eighty-one thousand children under instrution in public institutions in Assam. The proportion is small, considering the population of the province ; but the fact that ten years ago the number was only fifty-six thousand indicates at least a very marked improvemet. A system has been introduced into some of the normal schools, whereby the fixed pay of the teachers has been reduced and, instead, a commission has been granted upon the successful candidates turned out. The result has been a considerable increase in the number of students who have earned certificates. No doubt the departure tends to reduce the teaching to mere cramming for eaxminations, but upon the whole the results are considered so satisfactory that it is proposed to extend the method to other institutions.

HERE are some of the anomalies begotten of the compensation scheme, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The head of an important department in the Punjab, who was born in this country but whose father came out from England to the East India Companys' service, whose wife is domiciled in Europe and whose children have all been educated in England, has been denied compensation. The brother of the above official, who is an Executive Engineer in the North-West Provinces, is unmarried and has repeatedly been to England on furlough has been granted copensation. An official of the Finance Department who was born and educated in India, and rose from a subordinate post to his present position, has been granted compensation. A well-known native barrister at Calcutta, who has married an English wife, has been granted compensation. We could multiply similar instances of financial incongruities ; and correspondents who send a number of queries as to what constitutes "domicile will pardon us if, under such circumstances, we can only reply "Heaven knows."

THE Sessions Court of Cutch has sentenced three outlaws to penal servitude for life. In April last a gang of Barvatiahs had their headquarters in the neighbourhood of the village of Luna in Cutch, and one day sent a Miana in to buy provisions. The police arrested this man as a suspicious character and took him to the Thana, whereupon the Barvatiahs attacked the Thana, killing two policemen and wounding two others, but failed to rescue the Miana. They then fled towards the Sind Frontier, followed bp Jamadar Ramjee Bhavanidass, of the Cutch mounted police and of Khaora Thana, who arrested one man on the limits of Dahi in Sind, and the Sind Police arrested another man, handing him over to the Cutch police.

THE present to the Queen of a lion and lioness by the Sultan of Zanzibar, which recently arrived at the Royal Albert Docks in the British Indian Company's steamer Lunera, recalls, the *Westminster Gazette* says, a similar offer made some years ago by the late Sultan Burghash to our then Agent and Consul-General, Sir John Kirk. The Sultan had sent a large and very fierce African lion, which was kept in the palace yard. One day the brute bit through his somewhat rickety cage, and after killing two or three of the Swahili guard, helped himself to a young negress before he could be recaptured. The Sultan, with a fine sense of humour, at the next audience of the British Agent, said that as the lion formed one of the supporters of the Royal arms as depicted over the entrance gate of the British Consulate, he would send the animal as a present to Sir John. With a finer sense of humour, Sir John replied, "I am sure your Highness would never make an incomplete present, and when you are able to accompany the lion by a unicorn I shall be delighted to receive your munificent offer."

MINUTE accuracy is the leading characteristic of German book-keeping. The Prussian Royal Audit Office has just settled a matter which has given rise to much correspondence on official foolscap, and in which an expenditure of two pfennigs a day, or rather less than a farthing, was at issue. The Councillors had made the discovery that at the artillery barracks of a provincial town there is a cat who drinks five pfennigs' worth of milk a day, whereas the cat at the Commissariat Depot was only debited with three pfennigs' worth. Fortunately an explanation was forthcoming. The commanding officer on duty replied that the poor cat in the artillery barrack had less food than the other as there were less vermin there than in the Commissariat Depot, which was overrun with large fat mice.

MONSIEUR MONTBRUN, who has been the Mayor of Pondicherry for the last ten years, has been obliged to make way for Monsieur Gaston Pierre, Conseiller-General, who was elected Mayor, the other day, by a majority of three, at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Municipal Committee.

IN his review of the Forest Administration of India for 1891-92 Mr. Ribbentrop devotes himself to the practical consideration of questions which still remain to be settled before the country can reap the full advantage of the operation carried on by his Department. And yet in the last twelve years those operations have expanded in a marvellous manner. In 1880 the Famine Commissioners noted that only 24,000 square miles of forest had been absolutely protected : now there are some 60,000 square miles aetually reserved, and nearly 36,000 protected, while the area of "unclassed State" forest land is about 20,000 square miles. This is a good record, and it is emphasised by the fact that the surplus of revenue over expenditure amounts to 67 lakhs of rupees, or 11 lakhs more than the average of the preceding five years. But the Government of India, poverty-stricken for the time being, have of late pursued a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy in forest matters. The Financial authorities are so thankful to get a huge lump sum at once, that they will not embark upon expenditure which would ensure still larger returns in the future. Thus in the twenty years ending with 1886 the percentage of expenditure to gross revenue was 67 ; since then it has dropped to 58. And yet there are many ways in which capital outlay would be warranted. The reorganisation of the subordinate staff, more particularly the Rangers, is urgently required. Here it must be admitted that the Government were willing to move, but the Secretary of State would not sanction the proposals made. He based his refusal on financial grounds, but his arguments will scarcely bear examination in the face of the steady growth of revenue. In European countries, again, the greatest attention is paid to the building of good roads. As Dr. Ribbentrop puts it :—"The cost of transport of bulky forest produce represents almost invariably to the consumer the greater portion of the price." If the State will not place its timber within easy reach of a market, purchasers will not be forthcoming. When we find that in Bengal the annual expenditure on roads is less than Rs. 7,000 yearly, though there are 12,000 square miles of forest-land under control, the conclusion is that the Department is being starved. The Local Government states that it could not proceed with communications owing to the want of establishment, and the plea must be admitted, as, in spite of the recent reorganisation scheme in the superior grades, nineteen vacancies still exist. Sanction was refused to the formation of a new circle in Bengal—of course on financial grounds—and thus the Province will not profit for years from its forests.

A MAHOMEDAN writes : "All the educated and thinking Mahomedans heartily endorse your opinion that one who allows himself to be pandered by self-created puffings is totally unworthy of the much-coveted distinction in the Council Chamber. It is a common practice among the Natives nowadays to prepare Mahazars for every trifling occasion and fill them with signatures. I hear on good authority that a vakil, a skin merchant, and an indigo-broker have managed to send to the Government voluminous Mahazars with signatures. One of them has actually forwarded to the Government three Mahazars—one from Madras, another from Vellore and Arcot, and a third from Trichy. Another has sent a similar Mahazar with the signatures of all the proprietors of different tanneries (tanners included) in Madras, and still another has despatched to the Government a like petition signed by all the godown street merchants, bazaar men, pawn-brokers, and hawkers of Madras. I hope that the Government will attach no value to these petitions and treat them with the contempt they really deserve."

RATHER a clever capture has been made by a Paris policeman of a thief, who owes his detection to wearing clothes of a flimsy material. The thief in question went into a wine shop in the Rue de la Chapelle a few days ago, and asked for a bottle of good old wine, and while the proprietor of the establishment was down in the cellar, pocketed the billiard balls (not, of course, in the table pockets, but in his own), and made a raid upon the till. Just as he was making off out of the shop with the plunder, the proprietor came up a trap-door with the bottle of wine in his hand, and caught sight of him. The shopkeeper gave chase, and actually caught hold of the thief by the clothes, but he only succeeded in tearing the cloth, a piece of which remained in his hand, while the man got away. The cloth was sent to the nearest police-station, and a day or two afterwards a detective saw a man in the street in a suit of clothes of the same material with a patch in it The wearer of the suit was invited to step into the police-station, where it was found that the captured fragment exactly fitted into the patch. Seeing that denial was useless, the prisoner made a clean breast of the affair.

SOME of the French papers have been full of late of the most alarming accounts of murderous outrages in the Bois de Boulogne. It was even said that the road repairers dared not carry a silver watch for fear of being attacked by gangs of desperadoes. It may reassure British tourists who like to take a stroll when in Paris in that delightful bit of woodland, to learn the true state of the case, as set forth by M. Carpin, the Police Commissary of Neuilly. According to this gentleman, the Bois has been repeatedly and thoroughly searched by a small body of police specially told off, and the proceedings have led to the arrest of ten persons in all, six women and four men, all belonging to the class of tramps, and not one of them a dangerous criminal. M. Carpin ridicules the newspaper stories.

IT is a remarkable fact that with all its burdens, in the shape of taxes, military and otherwise, Germany voluntarily takes upon herself the care of the voluntary vagrant—the man who will not work. Theoretically, as Mr. Flynt points out, the treatment of beggars in Germany is founded on the theory that each one is a bona-fide seeker for work. The community practically says to the tramp, "If through untoward circumstances or your own carelessness and weakness the public refuge (Verpflegung-Stationen) and homes (Heimathen) cannot take you in because your identification papers are irregular, and you appear more of a vagabond than an unfortunate labourer, we then invite you into the Labour Colonies, where you can remain until you have earned good clothes and a respectable name. But if we catch you begging, we will punish you as a vagrant." Mr. Flynt considers this theory a good one ; but he confesses that in Germany the man who will not work passes through these institutions as freely as the man who will, owing to the lack of determined discrimination on the part of the officers, and the desperate cleverness of the offenders.

THE higher we ascend in the scale as sentient beings, the more does pleasure preponderate over pain. These are not our own words, but those of Sir James Crichton Browne, with whom it will behove the disciples of Schopenhauer to settle accounts. It is, according to that eminent medical authority, precisely because we have become so accustomed to expect pleasure that we give way nowadays to "histrionic writhings" under comparatively trifling sufferings. In connection with this subject, Sir James, in his address to the students of the Sheffield School of Medicine, went on to discuss Mr. Pearson's work, which he described as a characteristic expression of the neo-Wertherism, and declared that writer's positions untenable.

THE representative of a well know firm of builders informs me (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) that he believes himself to have hit upon a discovery in a Borneo wood called "bilian." It has a very close grain, and in appearance is not unlike ebony, more especially after exposure to the air. Its main virtue, however, consists in its breaking strain, which is greater even than that of English oak. Moreover, "bilian" is not a particularly heavy wood, since it only weighs 60lb. per cubic foot against the 80lb. of boxwood. Further it seems remarkably free from the propensity to swell in water, and so would be extremely useful for subaqueous piles, besides being most suitable for beams and uprights in domestic architecture.

LIFE COMPANIES' INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

THE financial situation at present existing in the United States is one which presents some serious phases to the insurance companies as affecting the value of their assets. This is also a question in which more than a million-and-a-half of policy-holders are interested, so far as the regular life insurance companies are concerned, and which they naturally regard with more or less anxiety. The very rapid and very great decline in the market value of stocks and bonds during the past three or four months has a very vital relation to the possible surplus to be reported at the end of the year, unless, as we hope, improvement in values and the restoration of confidence shall during the next three or four months be as rapid and as general as has been the decline. Of course, there need be no alarm as to the ability of the companies to go right along steadily and meet their obligations, even if the condition should not improve as much as may be desired or expected, but the surplus from which dividends or bonuses are to come to policy-holders may be materially reduced. If all the life companies were able to report their permanent investments as being in Municipal, State and Government bonds, first class real estate mortgages, and the like, the situation might well be viewed with perfect equanimity, for these securities represent values but little affected by the temporary disturbances, which periodically take place in the financial world. Unfortunately however, most of the companies have a good deal of money invested in miscellaneous stocks and bonds, which are listed upon the stock exchange and subject to the caprice of the mercurial money market. Besides, the companies loan more or less on collateral securities, generally with a good margin for safety ; but as the present experience demonstrates, it sometimes happens that sudden depreciation wipes out that margin and a good deal more besides. On January 1st, 1893, the life companies tabulated in the New York report had over $37,000,000 loaned on collaterals, or something over 4 per cent., of their total assets. At the same time the companies owned stocks and bonds of all kinds to the value of $342,990,019. Of this amount about $104,000,000 were invested in Municipal and State or Government bonds and kindred securities, leaving, in round numbers, $239,000,000, in railway and telegraph, and that class of stocks and bonds. This constitutes about 30 per cent. of the entire reserve, and over 26 per cent. of the total assets, adding the 4 per cent. of collaterals, and we thus have over one-third of the reserve invested in fluctuating securities of uncertain value. How uncertain that value is the daily quotations in Wall Street during the past ninety days strikingly show. The managers of the life companies are, as a rule, careful to invest only in the best and most reliable of this class of stocks and bonds, but as has recently been pointed out by Bradstreet's taking twenty of the leading trading stocks whose average was 82 in February last, these same stocks had an average quotation on July 26 of 45—a falling off of 32 points. Since that date there has been a further decline, until some stocks, usually rated as safe investments, have sold at just about two-thirds the price held at the beginning of the year. If this low rate were to continue, it would mean that on December 31 the companies would report as the market value of the $239,000,000 of stocks and bonds above referred to about $160,000,000 provided, the bonds experienced the same depreciation as the stocks. Even a 25 per cent. decline, on the average, would mean $60,000,000, taken from the surplus. We have repeatedly cautioned the life companies in these columns against investments in railway, telegraph and kindred bonds and stocks, believing that "trading" securities do not properly have a place in the sacred trust funds devoted to life assurance. Nearly a year ago, in dealing with the investment questions as applied to the life companies, we used the following language :—"We do not lose sight of the fact—and it is a very important fact—that great care and much vigilance is exercised by the executives of the companies in the selection of these miscellaneous securities, but still no man's sagacity is sufficient to tell what the condition of a given railway or the realisable value of its bonds a year hence may be." When such a choice stocks as New York Central, Lake Shore, and Illinois Central take a plunge from an average of 115 to 98 in ninety days, as has lately been the case the force of the above observation will clearly appear. We are not unmindful of the difficulties in the way of investing the more than nine hundred million dollars of assets belonging to the United States life companies exclusively in securities not subject to fluctuation in the stock market ; but some of the American companies manage to do this successfully, and profitably, and so do the Canadian companies, as a rule, and we believe that with all companies the holdings of these fluctuating securities may be reduced to a very small margin. In order to show at a glance the distribution of the investments as to the principal items of the companies tabulated in the New York report, we make the following exhibit :—

Total gross assets, January 1, 1893	$903,734,537
Real estate owned, percentage of assets	10·55
Mortgages on real estate	37·87
Municipal, state, country school and government bonds	11·66
Railway, telegraph, bank, and kindred Securities	26·21
Loans on collateral	4·13
All other assets (cash, notes, unpaid premiums, &c.)	9·58

It is a question to be considered just now with the utmost gravity by the financial managers of the life assurance companies, as to the wisdom of investing more than a quarter of their entire assets on the average, as above shown, in securities which are at the mercy of every financial flurry while municipal bonds of solid cities and towns, and bonds based upon the entire wealth of a state or country and good real estate loans are to be had. If the rate of interest is a trifle less, the safety of the principal and the regularity of interest payments more than make up the difference. We shall be mistaken if the severe lesson of 1893 does not result in a marked reduction in 1894 of the vacillating class of securities held by the American life assurance companies.—*Montreal Insurance Chronicle.*

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RIO

AS SEEN BY MADAME BERNHARDT.

Newspaper readers are apt to imagine on reading the cablegrams from Brazil repeating day after day that Admiral Custodio de Mello continues to bombard Rio de Janeiro, that this ill-fated city is in ruins. Madame Bernhardt, who arrived at Havre, returning from a tour in South America, was met on board the Portugal by a correspondent of the "Eclair." The following is the very amusing account she gives of the storming of Rio :—

"The first day, deeply interested, I thought, with a slight shudder and a feeling of anticipation which, shall I confess, was not altogether unpleasant, 'I am going to see a bombardment.' It is good to know everything, and the opportunity of seeing a bombardment within the range of shells is not to be found every day. I opened my eyes, and, what was just as needful, my ears. The first shot I heard was fired at five o'clock. I look about with my field glass, but I see nothing. A second, third, fourth—nothing ! The bullets of the Peace League would not have been more harmless. From 5 p.m., to midnight I counted 211 canon shots, not a single one that demolished anything. The Fort of Santa Cruz showed no signs of crumbling, but rather seemed to salute the Admiral's ship. Here is a curious fact. A torpedo boat passed to and fro for several hours within the range of the guns ; and was never struck. The enemies wished to spare each other—nothing could be plainer. The Portugal, on which I was a passenger, had been ordered to let nodody ashore. Nevertheless I expressed a wish to experience the impression of being in the bay under fire, and in brief, the sensation of fright, terror, stupor, of city undeagoing bombardment. The French admiral accommodated my fancy with exquisite gallantry. A steam launch was placed at my disposal about the middle of the second day, and without great emotion I landed at Rio, where I remained a couple of days, escorted by my valiant sailor cavaliers. I was deeply disappointed. What ! That a besieged city ! Everything was perfectly quiet. People knew about the bombardment, because they flocked along the beach to see the sight. They were all serene. They seemed to have no idea that shells were dangerous, and the enemy's gunners kept them by their curious practice under this delusion. However, I must admit that on my departure the population was beginning to entertain some anxiety. I returned a couple of days later on board the Portugal as safely as I had left, and the Admiral's ship, flying the white flag, which, contrary to our rule, is a revolutionist sign, appeared to be considering where it could send its shells so as to hurt nobody. I do not think that this state of things can last much longer, and in any case it appeared to me as our ship was heaving its anchor that the rebel Admiral was becoming the victorious Admiral."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, October 21.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Brereton, Offg Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railways, in class I, grade 1, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed Manager and Engr-in-Chief of the open portion of the East Coast Railway in class I, grade 2, of that Estabt, from the date on which he takes over charge of the duties of that appointment.

Capt S L Craster, R E, Asst Engr. 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, is on re-transfer to this Department, posted to the Establishment under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

Mr W Ross, Surdt of Govt Printing, India, will have charge of that portion of the office of the P W Dept which is left in Calcutta, during the absence of Mr G Forrest, or until further orders, from date on which he may receive charge from Col H S Jarrett.

The undermentioned transfers are ordered :—

Mr J Donnan, Asst Engr. 1st grade, from Burma to the Central Provinces.

Mr Hari Prassan Chattopadhya, Asst Engr. 3rd grade (old classification), from Central Provinces to N-W P and Oudh.

The services of Lieut W S Nathan, R E, Asst Engr. 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from date of expiry of his privilege leave.

STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieut A S H Teed, Liverpool Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 12th B I, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Teed will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut W B Greig, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Wing Officer, 22nd M I, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Creig will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut G H Lawrence, East Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the I S C in the Bengal Presidency, has been appointed, on probation to the I S C and has been posted to a corps under the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the I S C, are posted as follows, from dates of their arrival in India :—Bengal—Lieut J M T Hogg, Royal Berkshire Regt ; and Second Lieut J C C Angelo, North Staffordshire Regt Madras—Lieuts—M F Harding, Royal Marine L I ; H W Marsden, West India Regt ; R L Vander Gucht, Liverpool Regt ; and A J M Higginson, West Riding Regt. Second Lieuts—E F Harding, North Staffordshire Regt ; and A W F Knox, Royal Irish Rifles.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Lieut C G Watson, R A, Subaltern, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Col H G Pritchard, C S I, I S C, Acctt Genl. Mily Dept, for one year ; Lieut-Col B Channer D S O, I S C, Wing Comdr and second-in-command, 2nd B I, for ten months ; Maj R R N Sturt, I S C Wing Comndr and second-in-command, 2nd P I, for nine months. Capt J H Balfour, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 13th Bengal Lancers, for one year ; Lieut C T A Searle, I S C, Wing Ocer and Qrmr, 36th B I, for four months ; Lieut E R Morton, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 31st B I, for one year ; Lieut H A Vallings, I S C, attached, 24th B I for one year, and Lieut W L R Amesbury, I S C, Wing Officer, 6th B I, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being stuck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut H R Fagan, I S C, Wing Officer and Quarter-master, 1st P I for one year ; and Lieut T M Kirkwood, I S C Wing Officer and Adjt 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent for one year.

Col Henry George Saunders, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Maj Henry North, Webb, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, and second-in-command, 5th B C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col E A Birch, M D Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex officio, 1st Physician, Medical College Hospital, is permitted to retire from the service.

It is notified that, on the recommandation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from date especified :—

In place of Maj-Genl C E Nairne, C B, R (late Bengal) A succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

Maj-Genl John Arthur Tillard, C B, R (late Bengal) A.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—P H Clutterbuck, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Laurie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifles Corps—Lieut C Mitchell-Innes, Leinster Regt, to be Adjt, vice Capt F A Hayden, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

2nd (Cadet) Battn Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—E S Gasper, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice MacDonald, superseded for absence without leave.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Lieut J A Anderson is re-transferred to the active list as Lieut, vice Prussia, transferred to the supernumerary list : J C Mills, Gent, to be Second Lieut to complete the establishment.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Second-Lieut S McPherson to be Lieut, vice Hay, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Rangoon Vol Engineers—Second Lieut J MacPherson to be Capt-Commandant, vice Temple, resigned.

2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Maj John James Meade to be Lieut-Col, vice Halford, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt W R Haughton to be Major, to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Butterfield, Acctt, 1st grade, M W Dept, is promoted to the rank of Hony Asst Examr.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Lieut E A R Howell I S C, Depy Asst Commry-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

An exchange is sanctioned between Capt H G Burton of the Madras Army and Capt H D Daly of the Bengal Army subject to the approval of the Secy of State for India.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Lancers—Surg-Maj F J Doyle, I M S, Madras establishment, Medical Officer, 1st Infy, to be offg Medical Officer, vice Surg-Maj R James, M B, on furlough Dated 16th Aug 1893.

4th Lancers—Lieut R J Bentinck, Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Squadron Officer to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Maj F R B Knox, dated 8th July 1893.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col R Wace, Depy Dir-Genl of Ordnance in India to be an Insptr-Genl of Ordnance ; Lieut-Col A F Fletcher, R A, Supdt, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Depy Dir-Genl of Ordnance in India and Capt C C Townsend, R A, Ordnance Officer 2nd class, and Offg Supdt, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Supdt, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, vice Col F W M Spring R A, Insptr-Genl of Ordnance, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt E S F Walker R A Ordnance Officer, 3rd class and officiating 2nd class is confirmed in the latter class ; Capt N S Ogilvie R A Ordnance Officer 4th class and Asst to the Insptr-Genl of Ordnance Eastern Circle Bengal to be Ordnance Officer 3rd class seconded.

Capt M B Bicknell R A Ordnance Officer 4th class and officiating 3rd class is confirmed in the latter class ; Lieut H F Vanderzee R A Offg Ordnance Officer 4th class is confirmed in that class vice Capt C C Townsend R A Ordnance Officer 2nd class appointed Supdt Gun Carriage Factory Madras.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Mayne, Assist Acct-Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three weeks. The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified :—Mr O T Barrow to officiate in class I, Mr E Lawrence to officiate in class II, Mr J E Cooke to officiate in class III of Accts-Genl ; Mr T H Biggs to officiate in class I, Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in class II, Mr A Mayne to officiate in class III, Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr F J Atkinson to revert to class III, Mr A H Anthony to revert to class IV, Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr O T Barrow to revert to class II, and Mr E Lawrence to officiate in class III, instead of in class II of Accts-Genl ; Mr J E Cooke to revert to class I, Mr T H Biggs to revert to class II, Mr H S Groves to revert to class III, Mr A Mayne to officiate in class IV, instead of in class III ; and Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV of the Enrolled List.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col E S Reynolds, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Commr of Ajmere, is on being relieved of his appointment as Offg Resident of the 1st class and Offg Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, reappointed to officiate as Resident at Gwalior, from date of assuming charge, vice Lieut-Col N C Martilli, I S C, Offg Resident of the 2nd class, who reverts to his substantive appointment as an Addl Pol Agent of the 1st class and Pol Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for two months, is granted to Mr J S Gamble, Consvr of Forests, School Circle, N-W P and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Eorest School, Dehra Dun, from 1st Nov 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

From date of assuming charge, Surg-Col R Harvey, M D, D S O, I M S. (Bengal). Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

The services of Brigade-Surg Lieut-Col J H Newman, M D, I M S (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, from date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties of Offg Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

The services of Lieut H N Roome, I S C, 7th Bom-Lancers, Asst Comdt, Mandalay Mily Police Battn, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from 1st Jan 1894.

The services of Lieut W A L Cowie, 15th B I Comdt, Yeu Mily Police Battn, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of the Rev B Kitchin, Chaplain of Shillong, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev G A Ford, on return from the furlough is reappointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, from the date on which he may assume charge.

The services of the Rev H R Coulthard, Chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Asst Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations, from 16th Aug 1893 :—Mr H O Walling, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem ; Mr J Sutherland, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem ; Mr C P Walsh, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem ; Matadin Sukul, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem ; Mr H A C Miller, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem ; Mr L A Light, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Brij Mohan Lal, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr. D J Clancey, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade temporary ; Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr P E Raven, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Sham Nath, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr F W Vyall to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr C F McLeod, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr E J Mitchell, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr H G Billings, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Mr P W Gilliland, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary ; Ishwari Prasad, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary.

Mr F J E Spring, Supdtg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, and Offg Consulting Engr for Railway, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr, 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col F Firebrace, R E.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Tele Dept from date specified :—Mr A W Foord, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Miss Olive Schreiner has sailed for South Africa by the Castle Line. The interest created by that remarkable book, "The Story of an African Farm," has continued to be so great that any new work from the same pen is eagerly anticipated. Two months ago we said that the novel Miss Schreiner has long finished is called "From Man to Man," and deals with the ethics on men's relations to men and their relations to women. "From Man to Man" is not likely to see the light for some time, and all that Miss Schreiner leaves behind her this time is a volume which will be published almost immediately as the thirty-second volume of the Pseudonym Library, under the old name of "Ralph Iron." The statement has been made and widely copied that its title is "The Woman's Rose," but this again is a mistake. The little book will be called "Dream-life and Real-life," and the first part of it consists of some of the authoress's earliest work, and the latter part of her latest. It is no slight literary disappointment not to be able to announce a larger work from a writer whose point of view is so original and whose method is so strong.

The next issue of the Kelmscott Press will be a great contrast with its predecessors in respect of price. Mr. William Morris's lecture on "Gothic Architecture," originally delivered before the Arts and Crafts Society in 1889, will be issued in paper boards, 16mo, and the price of it will be half-a-crown. The Kelmscott edition of Keats is making good progress, and will be the next volume ready after the "Gothic Architecture." Its probable price will be 30s. For the Beowulf, the "Cronycles of Syr John Froissart," and, above all, for the great Chaucer—Mr. Morris's favourite work—we shall have to wait a long time. The illustrations for the last-named, by Mr. Burne-Jones, of which he is to draw fifty and has so far done about fifteen, must depend upon the artist's state of health. The "French Tales of the Thirteenth Century," which Mr. Morris is hard at work upon, will be among the earlier issues, and are said by those who have read some of them to be very charming.

The biographical and critical study of M. Emile Zola, which is being prepared by Mr. Robert H Sherard for Messrs. Chatto and Windus, is dedicated "To M. George Charpentier, to whose intuition and courage the world owes a great debt." The twenty chapters give an account of M. Zola's birth and family, of his schooldays in Aix, and of his days of misery in Paris. Details are recorded of the Rougon-Macquart series and the other works of M. Zola, and his position as a journalist and a dramatist is also discussed. The volume contains a portrait, a facsimile, and 8 illustrations. The translation of "L' Argent, undertaken by Mr. Ernest A Vizetelly, will be published very shortly.

Mr. W. B. Yeast's folk-stories, entitled "The Celtic Twilight: Men and Women, Douls and Faeries, will be published very shortly by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. "Next to the desire," says the author in his preface, "which every artist feels, to create for himself a little world out of the beautiful, pleasant, and significant things of this marred and clumsy universe, I have desired to show in a vision something of the face of Ireland to any of my own people who care for things of this kind. Hope and Memory have one daughter, and her name is Art—and she has built her dwelling far from the desperate field where men hang out their garments upon forked boughs to be banners of battle. O beloved daughter of Hope and Memory, be with me for a little!" There are twenty-two sketches, several of which are reprinted from the "National Observer." The frontispiece for the dainty volume has been designed by Mr. J. B. Yeats.

The "Stray Memories" of Miss Ellen Terry are described by Mr. Heinemann as being "of a peculiarly intimate and delicate nature, and while they give a charming view of her own personality they permit the reader at the same time to catch a glimpse of her home, her surroundings, her habits of life, her friends, &c. They are confidential, and at the same time anecdotal, and sometimes also reflective." This "confidential" quarto volume will contain portraits and other illustrations; but it is possible that the publication will be kept back until Miss Terry returns from America.

Mr. A. Fraser-Macdonald's volume on "Our Ocean Railways," will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The author has given a history of ocean steam navigation from its adoption down to the present day, not as a mere compiler, but from a personal knowledge of the first attempts made for its introduction. He writes that he actually spelled the name of the Canadian pioneer steamer Royal William on her paddle-box at Montreal in 1833, when she was being fitted with her engine. Mr Macdonald also gives a description of a trip from Boston to Liverpool, in 1848, on the Niagara. A detailed account of the voyage of the Savannah, fitted with an engine and paddle-wheels, which crossed the Atlantic in 1819 with some extracts from the long, appear in the volume. Wellington was against the use of steam as a motive power, whilst Nelson believed in it, says the author.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish in a few days Dr. William Wright's account of "The Bronte Family," and the volume will be issued simultaneously in New York by Messrs. Appleton. The book tells of a foundling and the evil wrought to his benefactors; of an innocent child taken from his family, whom he never saw again, to a life of slavery; of the Homeric battles of Irish peasantry; and of Charlotte Bronte's uncle as he prepared a new blackthorn and crossed to England to wreak vengeance upon the reviewer of "Jane Eyre." Dr. Wright states that the reviewer was Miss Rigby, the daughter of a Norwich doctor, and better known as Lady Eastlake. Acknowledgment of assistance to the author is made among others to the Rev. R. H. Harshaw, of Mount Mellick in whose grand father's house Hugh Bronte was once a hired servant.

The passages in which English poets have spoken in praise, either of each other, or of the poets of other nations, have been collected by Miss Estelle Davenport Adams, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock in one volume under the title "The Poets' Praise." The arrangement of the work is chronological, opening with Homer and ending with living writers. The "praises" cover those bestowed on all the great Greek and Roman classics on the foreign poets of mediæval and modern times, and on the poets of England from Chaucer to Tennyson. There are over thirty passages about Homer, one hundred about Shakespeare, fifty about Milton, thirty about Wordsworth, and twenty about Tennyson.

The "Gentlewoman" has hit upon a novel and interesting feature in illustrated journalism for women. It has collected and proposes to publish the portraits of all the marriageable princes and princesses of Europe. There would seem to be a good many of these, as it will take four doublepage illustrations to present them all. Any of our readers, therefore, who may have ground to hope for the hand of a marriageable prince or princess will surely be grateful for this unique oportunity of leisurely selection.

Two editions of Hans Andersen's stories and fairy tales will shortly appear, and are likely to have a close tussle for supremacy in the matter of artistic get-up and well-drawn illustrations Mr. George Allen has Dr. H. Oskar Sommer's translation in hand, and over one hundred pictures have been designed by Mr. A. J. Gaskin, fortyfive of which are on view at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. It will be in two volumes. The one-volume edition, to be published next week by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, is translated by Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, of the British Museum. There are sixty-five illustrations, chiefly full-page, by Mr. J. R. Weguelin. Mr. Bain has also written a long biography of Anderson.

We are always sorry, observes the "Chronicle," to cross swords with Mr. Walter Besant, whose work we appreciate highly and whose services to the commercial side of the cause of letters have been great. But all this does not alter the opinion to which we gave expression a month ago, that when a literary man of first-class rank goes abroad to represent his own country and writes an account of the literature of the country he is visiting, he ought to take care first to make sure before describing authors as "unknown," that he is singular in his ignorance of them; and, second, that he does not carry his ignorance to the point of mis-spelling their names. This was what Mr. Besant did not do about some fairly well-known American writers—at least one of them very well known. In this month's "Author" Mr. Besant replies to our strictures—rather foolishly, we think, ascribing them to "a writer in a certain daily paper." If he means "the Chronicle, why does he not say so? Ne denies the fact of his ignorance, and attributes the mis-spelling to that cover of such a multitude of sins, the "printer's error." We can only say, continues our contemporary, that to describe such men as James Whitcomb Riley as unknown authors seemed to us an ignorant statement; and as for the misspelling, that vicarious printer will have to be put forward again, for even in defending himself, Mr. Besant cannot get the names of these unfortunate Americans right. Hamlin Garland is the name of the delightful portrayer of humble Western life—not Namlen. And Mr. Besant should not add. "It seems that a book by one of these has recently been published in England."—Two books by Hamlin Garland, for instance, have recently been reviewed in these columns.

Messrs. Blackie will pnblish the following novels by Mr. G. A. Henty:—"St. Bartholomew's Eve: a Tale of the Huguenot Wars," "Through the Sikh War,' and 'A Jacobite Exile.'—Messrs. Jarrold are preparing 'Old Caleb's Will,' by Miss F. Armstrong; 'After School,' by Mr. Robert Overton; and 'As Gold is Tried,' by Miss H. Boultwood.—A new novel, which has not appeared serially, by 'Ouida,' entitled 'Two Offenders,' will be issued shortly by Messrs Chatto and Windus.

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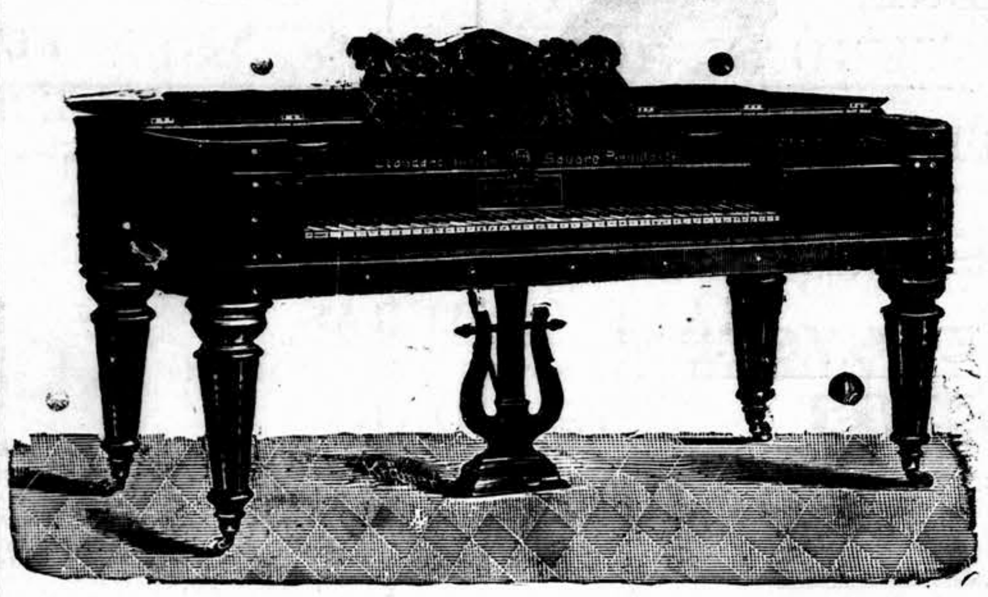

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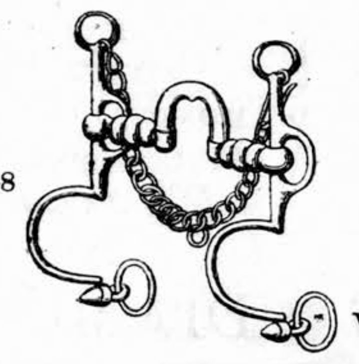

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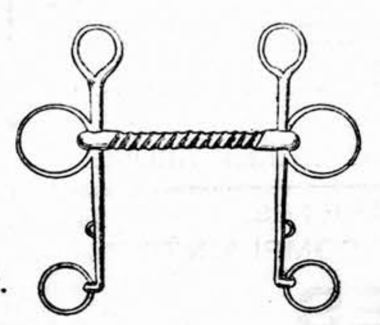

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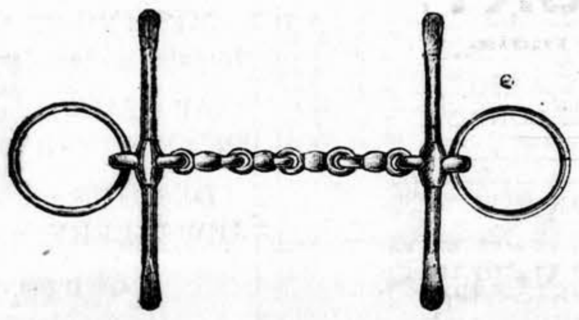

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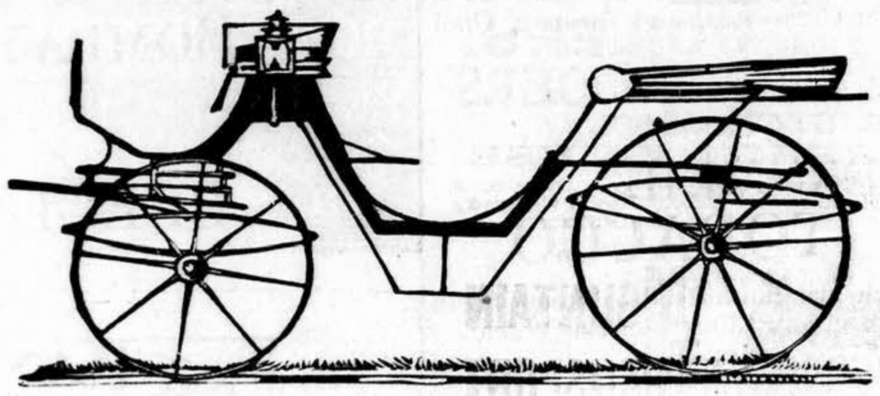

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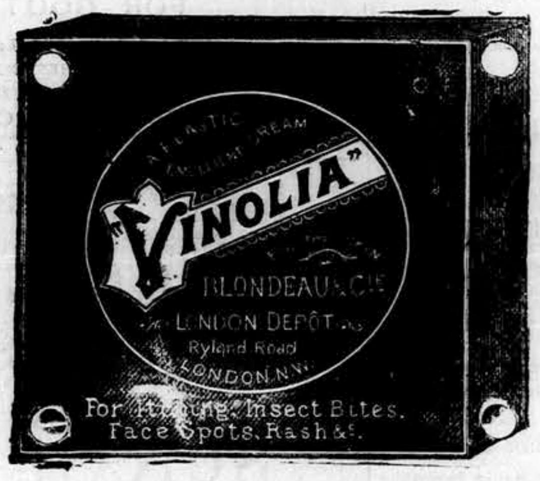

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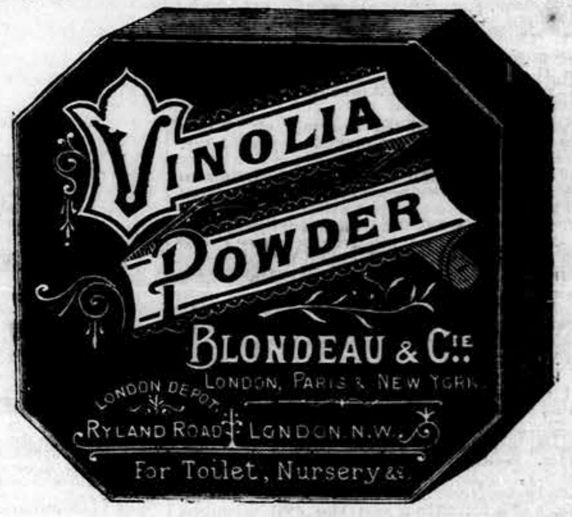

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.